

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM SUPPORT PROGRAMME

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION REPORT

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM- Stage 1 : Degree of Implementation

INDIA

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CONTENTS

	Page No.
ACRONYMS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING ON STAGE 1 IWRM SURVEY IN INDIA (2023)	8
A. Purpose	8
B. Process followed for receiving inputs and information on survey instruments/questionnaire	8
C. Conduct of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting	8
D. Participants' Response and Suggestions received through Feedback Form	21
	23
INTRODUCTION	
A. Background	23
B. Objectives	24
C. Baseline Country Survey on States of IWRM in 2020	24
D. Approach	24
E. Identification of Stakeholders	25
CHAPTER-1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	26
1.1 Introduction	26
1.2 Comparison of Score- Enabling Environment	26
1.2.1 Status Description at National Level	26
1.2.2 Status Description at State/UT Level	28
1.3 Way Forward	30
CHAPTER-2 INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION	31
2.1 Introduction	31
2.2 Comparison of Score- Institutions & Participation	32
2.2.1 Status Description at National Level	32
2.2.2 Status Description at State Level	36
2.3 Way Forward	41
CHAPTER-3 MANAGEMENT INSTUMENTS	42

3.1	Introduction	42
3.2	Comparison of Score- Management Instruments	42
3.2.1	Status Description at National Level	42
3.2.2	Status Description at State Level	51
3.3	Way Forward	53
CHAPTER-4	FINANCING	54
4.1	Introduction	54
4.2	Comparison of Score- Financing	54
4.2.1	Status Description at National Level	54
4.2.2	Status Description at State Level	57
4.3	Way Forward	58
CHAPTER-5	INDICATOR SDG 6.5.1 IWRM SCORE BASED ON 2023 SURVEY	59
5.1	Introduction	59
5.2	Overall Status of SDG 6.5.1	59
ANNEXES:		60
Annex-I	List of Central Government & State/UT Government Agencies SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM Survey Instruments/Questionnaire sent	60
Annex-II (a)	D.O. Letter (For One State, Assam) from Additional Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India & Mission Director, National Water Mission sent to States/UTs	68
Annex-II (b)	Reminder Letter sent by Country Focal Point SDG 6.5.1 IWRM to Stakeholders of Central Government and State/UT Governments to expedite submission of data and information as per SDG 6.5.1 Survey Questionnaire 2023	70
Annex-III	List of in-person and online Participants	71
Annex-IV	Agenda	78
Annex-V	Concept Note	79
Annex-VI	Photographs	81
Annex-VII	Participants filled-in Feedback Forms	84

ACRONYMS

AIBP	: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program
AMRUT	: ATAL Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
Billion	: 100 Crore
BPMO	: Basin Planning & Management Organization
CADWM	: Command Area Development & Water Management
CGWB	: Central Ground Water Board
CPCB	: Central Pollution Control Board
Crore	: 100 lakh
CWC	: Central Water Commission
DMA	: Disaster Management Act
DMP	: Disaster Management Plan
G20	: Group of 20 Countries (Now G-21)
GOI	: Government of India
GWP	: Global Water Partnership
INR	: Indian Rupee
IWP	: India Water Partnership
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
JJM	: Jal Jeevan Mission
Lakh	: 100 Thousand
M/o	: Ministry of
MDG	: Millennium Development Goal
Million	: 10 lakh
MoEF & CC	: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoJS	: Ministry of Jal Shakti
MOSPI	: Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAQUIM	: National Aquifer Mapping & Management
NDMA	: National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	: National Disaster Management Plan

NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organization
NHP	: National Hydrology Project
NWP	: National Water Policy
NWQMP	: National Water Quality Monitoring Program
NWRC	: National Water Resources Council
PCC	: Pollution Control Committee
PIB	: Press Information Bureau
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SHG	: Self Help Group
Sqm	: Square Metre
ULBs	: Urban Local Bodies
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Program
UT	: Union Territory
VWSC	: Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WALMI	: Water and Land Management Institute
WB	: World Bank
WUA	: Water User Association
w.e.f.	: with effect from
WR	: Water Resources
WRD	: Water Resources Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Water is life and a key element in the Socio-Economic Development of a Country. It is note-worthy that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process that promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

As part of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 with a vision to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The Agenda-2030 includes 17 SDGs which came into force w.e.f. 1st January, 2016. Out of 17 SDGs, **SDG 6 is for “Ensuring Water and Sanitation to All”** which includes 8 targets and 11 indicators. SDG 6.5 aims to implement Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) at all levels and SDG 6.5.1 indicator is to monitor the progress and degree of implementation of IWRM.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the UN designated agency for reporting on SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM is involved for collecting data and information on degree of implementation of IWRM from the UN Member States through SDG 6.5.1-IWRM Survey, every 3 years to track its progress.

In India, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India (GoI) has been assigned the task of country reporting under SDG 6.5.1-IWRM with the support of Central Water Commission (CWC) as the Nodal Agency. **The Chief Engineer, Basin Planning & Management Organization (BPMO), Central Water Commission (CWC), GoI** was designated as **Country Focal Point** in the year 2020.

India as one of the 193 UN Member States, had completed and submitted the Country Survey Report on the SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM in the year 2020 (**Base status**) **with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India)**. At that time, the UNEP pre-designed questionnaire was shared with the States/UTs and relevant Government of India agencies by the then Country Focal Point and based on the inputs and information received, the base status of IWRM in India was submitted to UNEP. One of the constraints was that due to Covid-19 pandemic, States/UTs response was not adequate and also the Stakeholder Consultation could not be planned.

Now to track the progress made with respect to the baseline established in India through SDG 6.5.1 in 2020, **the UNEP undertook Stage 1 Survey in 2023 after a gap of 3 years**. The process of data collection and information on the progress on SDG 6.5.1-IWRM was initiated by the Country Focal Point with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India) in May, 2023 through a pre-defined structured questionnaire covering 33 parameters provided by UNEP focusing on the following 4 Key sections:

- (i) Enabling Environment;
- (ii) Institutions and Participation;
- (iii) Management Instruments; and,
- (iv) Financing

The time-line of actions taken by the Country Focal Point and India Water Partnership (GWP-India) for reporting under SDG 6.5.1 IWRM is given below:

S.No.	Date	Action taken
1.	19.04.2023	UNEP vide its email invited all the UN Member States including India to report on SDG 6.5.1 IWRM for the year 2023.
2.	02.05.2023	A kick-off webinar on UN SDG Data Drive 2023 was held which was attended by Officers of Basin Planning & Management Organization (BPMO), CWC.
3.	19.05.2023	An email enclosing the UNEP Survey instruments/questionnaire with guidelines for reporting on Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM-2023 was sent by the Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC to Central Government Agencies and States Governments/UTs Departments to report latest by 16.06.2023. Annex-I.
4.	16.06.2023	A reminder email was sent by Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC to the Central Agencies/States Governments to report latest by 25.06.2023.
5.	21.08.2023	A D.O. Letter from Additional Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India & Mission Director, National Water Mission was sent to Central Agencies & State Governments to report latest by 31.08.2023. Annex-II.
6.	14.09.2023	Reminder on D.O. Letter was sent to Central Agencies & State Governments by Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC to report by 20.09.2023.
7.	10.10.2023	An email regarding extension of timeline for reporting on Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM survey by December, 2023 was sent to UNEP by Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC.
8.	11.10.2023	UNEP vide their email had granted the extension of timeline till December, 2023.
9.	20.10.2023	Reminder-II on the D.O. Letter dated 21.08.2023 was sent to the Central Agencies & State Governments by Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC to report latest by 31.10.2023.
10.	25.10.2023	India Water Partnership (GWP-India) sent the UNEP pre-designed survey instruments/questionnaires to 44 Research Organizations, NGOs, Academia and Individual Water Professionals to send their inputs/information either on all the indicators or a particular indicator/(s) in the areas where they are working in water sector.
11.	26.11.2023	A preliminary 2023 Draft Survey Report was sent to UNEP by Country Focal Point/BPMO, CWC.
12.	01.12.2023	A Stakeholder Consultation Meeting was organized in hybrid mode in collaboration with Central Water Commission, India Water Partnership (GWP-India) and National Water Mission, where 92 professionals, experts from National Agencies, State Governments, NGOs, Research Organizations, Academia participated on-line and 48 professionals, experts joined in-person.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING ON STAGE 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM SURVEY IN INDIA (2023)

A. PURPOSE

On completion of Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Country survey, a one day **Stakeholders Consultation Meeting in hybrid mode** was organized at Central Water Commission (Headquarters) Auditorium, New Library Building, New Delhi on **1st December, 2023** by India Water Partnership (GWP-India) in collaboration with, Central Water Commission (CWC) and National Water Mission (NWM), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

The purpose was to discuss, validate and finalize the country scores prepared and consolidated by the Country Focal Point on the basis of the feedback, inputs and suggestions received through the questionnaire from Central Government and State Government agencies. The broad objective was to provide the opportunity for the stakeholders to participate in identifying the problems and solutions to water management issues. The consultation meeting helped to increase ownership of water management and decision-making processes.

B. PROCESS FOLLOWED FOR RECEIVING INPUTS AND INFORMATION ON SURVEY INSTRUMENTS/QUESTIONNAIRES

Mr. A K Kharya, Chief Engineer, Basin Planning and Management Organization (BPMO), Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India & Country Focal Point, SDG 6.5.1 IWRM sent an email on 19th May, 2023 enclosing the UNEP Survey instruments/questionnaire with guidelines to 9 Central Government Agencies and 36 States Governments/UTs Departments to send their inputs and information by 16th June, 2023.

The second official communication by the Additional Secretary, National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI along with the pre-defined questionnaire was shared on 21st August, 2023 with the concerned Ministries Departments (9 nos.), State Governments (28 nos.), Union Territories (8 nos.) and other related Divisions including WALMIs (13 nos.) to send their inputs and information by 31st August, 2023. Besides this, regular communication to all concerned agencies was sent by the Country Focal Point to expedite submission of filled-in questionnaire along with the desired inputs and information.

Besides above, the survey questionnaire was also sent by India Water Partnership (GWP-India) on 25th October, 2023 in consultation with Country Focal Point to 44 Research Organizations, NGOs/ Youth Representatives, Educational Institutions, Women Organizations working in Water sectors, Law Experts, etc., for their inputs and information on the indicators where the concerned organizations are contributing in water sector.

C. CONDUCT OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING

Welcome Remarks by Mr. A K Kharya, Country Focal Point

Mr. A K Kharya, Country Focal Point in his welcome address said that India is trying to meet 100 points by 2030 and defined how to give scoring in each question of the 4 sections of the Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM survey-2023 questionnaire (at a scale of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

He also highlighted and shared that in this Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, we all have to focus and refer on the definition of IWRM which mean *“a process which promotes coordinated development and*

management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems". Mr. Kharya also shared that through this consultation meeting the scores on 4 sections will be averaged out and later on the same will be discussed with the competent authorities in Government of India before submitting the Country Report to UNEP.

Mr. Kharya informed that out of the 9 Central Government Agencies and 36 States Governments/UTs Departments, inputs and information were received from 8 Central Government Agencies and 8 State Governments/UTs Departments. Based on the inputs and information received from the various stakeholders, the draft Country score on each question and overall score on the 4 sections of the UNEP questionnaire has been assigned. The responses received from Academia, Research Organizations and NGOs were also included in the draft scores shared with UNEP on 26th November, 2023.

Opening Remarks by Ms. Archana Varma, I.A.S, Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

Mr. A K Kharya then invited Ms. Archana Varma to give Opening Address. Thanking Mr. A K Kharya, Ms. Archana Varma in her Opening Address said that in 2020 (Baseline) our Country score submitted to UNEP was 45. A lot of progress has been done in the water sector; be it policies, laws, regulations at Central level and State/UT level, Water Regulatory Authorities in the States/UTs, Institutions & Participation and Financing is very much in place in India. A lot of works has also been done on (i) Enabling environment; (ii) Institutions and participation (iii) Management instruments; and (iv) Financing, but the same had not been reported in the Baseline report submitted to UNEP in 2020. She requested the in-person and online Government of India, State Government representatives and other stakeholders' participants to pro-actively take part in the discussion and provide scores based on their knowledge and experience while working in different States of India.

Address by Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership (GWP-India)

Mr. Abhishek Sinha, Director, BPMO, CWC, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India invited Dr. Veena Khanduri to deliver the Address of President, IWP (GWP-India) on his behalf. Welcoming all, Dr. Veena Khanduri said that India Water Partnership (GWP-India) is facilitating the Country Focal Point, SDG 6.5.1 IWRM from establishing baseline status of IWRM in the Country in 2020 to undertaking Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Country survey in 2023 and organizing this Stakeholder Consultation Meeting.

She outlined purpose of the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and hoped that the scores and suggestions given by the participants in this consultation meeting will help to refine, enrich and finalize the Country scores based on all the 4 sections of the UNEP questionnaire.

Presentation on Overview on SDG 6.5.1 Country Survey by Mr. Abhishek Sinha, Director, BPMO, CWC
Mr. Abhishek Sinha prior to presentation invited all the participants physically present to introduce themselves and also requested virtual participants to mention their name, designation and organization in the chat box.

After formal introduction of the participants, Mr. Sinha presented an overview of the Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Country survey, 2023 and explained various targets set for SDG 6.5 and reporting processes. He further explained about 2023 Stage 1 SDG 6.5.1 IWRM survey instruments and supporting questions. He

also touched upon the Country Baseline status on IWRM in 2020 and step by step action taken for 2023 survey reporting. In his presentation he informed about the inputs received from various Central Government Agencies/State Government Agencies and other stakeholders (NGOs, Academia, Research Organizations, Law Experts and independent Professionals).

Further, Mr. Abhishek Sinha briefed the participants that each section is divided at two levels i.e National and State level. All were requested to assign the score based on their knowledge and ground realities related to particular question.

Mr Sinha then invited Mr H K Varma, Executive Director, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID) to share presentation made by Mr A B Pandya Secretary General, ICID; GWP-South Asia from India; and Former Chairman, Central Water Commission.

Presentation by Mr H K Varma, Executive Director, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID) on “Relevance of SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Survey to India’s standing in Water Sector”

Mr Varma highlighted that India’s IWRM activities started right with the independence and our National Level multipurpose projects are an example of IWRM principles being applied. Also with the federal nature of the water management in the country, the initiatives for new developments have always come from the sub-national and sub-regional level. He shared that in terms of Institutions and Participation progress & status, Institutions in the form of comprehensive water resources departments at State and National level are in place with inter-linkages with other associated departments like urban and rural water supply, coordination between them in technological and financial spheres. With reference to Management Instruments, it was highlighted that data and information sharing through WRIS and other mechanisms for real time data sharing at National and International level as per treaties are in practice as far as financing is concerned, well defined guidelines and procedures through which the development projects are evaluated and appraised (investigation, designs, appraisal guidelines, investment clearance, etc).

Mr. Varma summarized that keeping in view the progress at Country as a whole and at federal level; we need to revise the Country score on all 4 components by providing supporting statements.

Thereafter Mr. Abhishek Sinha invited Mr. A K Kharya, Country Focal Point and Dr. Veena Khanduri to facilitate the scoring discussions.

All the participants (in-person and online) who gave their scores were requested to explain the basis for assigning their scores under each section. There were also cross discussions among the participants to arrive at the rational score on the indicators.

In the forenoon session, Section 1 & 2 of the Stage 1 2023 survey instrument/questionnaire was discussed & scores obtained and in the afternoon session Section 3 & 4 were taken-up and completed. The average score suggested by the participants were recorded and noted by India Water Partnership (GWP-India) and Country Focal Point, CWC team.

In between the meeting, section-wise questions (extracted from the 2023 survey questionnaire) and participants’ feedback forms were circulated to the in-person participants and they were requested to fill-in their scores in the box provided against each question and also fill-in their response in the feedback form. The feedback form was earlier shared with the participants who attended the meeting online along with the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting invitation and they were requested to share the same by email after attending the meeting.

At end of the meeting, Mr. A K Kharya thanked all the in-person and online participants for attending and contributing in the meeting and informed to all that based on their scores, recorded inputs and its interpretation, the final score will be arrived at and on the approval of the competent authority of Government of India, the Final Country Report with scores will be submitted to UNEP and it will be also shared with the stakeholders.

Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: Enabling Environment (Forenoon Session)

The overall score under enabling environment in baseline stage was 41 in 2020, which has increased to 76 in the Stage 1 survey, 2023.

a) National level

In India the water is dealt with by a number of Ministries and water is a State subject in Indian constitution. This sometimes results in delay in decision making due to inter-departmental coordination. In the Indian context, the key sectors related to water are; agriculture, drinking water, hydro-power, environment, floods & droughts, climate change, etc. The representatives from these sectors need to be included in the Apex level Committees constituted for management of river basins.

With respect to policy perspective, the National Water Policy (NWP), 2012 is based on the principle of IWRM and calls for the States/UTs to align their policies as per the principles and approaches provided under the NWP. **IWRM is the main principle for planning, development and management of water resources in India at the national and the State level.** Accordingly, the implementation agencies are working towards creating a more inter-disciplinary institutional framework towards mainstreaming IWRM.

In view of the monumental challenge of water supply to a large population and climate induced water challenges, revision of the National Water Policy-2012 based on the principles of IWRM and SDG 6.5.1 IWRM has been envisaged by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI and a Committee of Experts and Consultants has been constituted to draft the revised NWP that takes into account the existing and future challenges to water resources management in the country.

An encouraging commitment from Government of India is Jal Jeevan Mission to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India.

b) State level

Most of the States/UTs in the Country i.e. 16 States have their respective State Water Policies in line with the NWP-2012 formulated on the principles of IWRM and more than half the States have Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs), which promote the advancement and scientific knowledge and provide capacity building of the various stakeholders in integrated manner. State Governments like Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities and States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand etc. are working on IWRM approaches. Some of the examples are cited below:

Karnataka State Water Policy 2022 Addresses IWRM Challenges

The New Karnataka State Water Policy 2022 approved by the State Cabinet addresses the new challenges and make it more comprehensively Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) oriented to address the growing inter-sectoral demands and to ensure water, food and economic security of the State. (Source: <https://aciwrm.karnataka.gov.in/storage/pdf-files/Report%20PDFs/StateWaterPolicy-English.pdf>)

A High-Level Water Policy Committee (HLWPC) chaired by the Chief Secretary to Government and an Inter-Departmental Water Resources Authority chaired by the Honorable Minister of Water Resources were set up by Government to monitor the implementation of State Water Policy 2022. The first meeting of HLWPC was held on 15th February, 2023. An Implementation Road Map for the new Water Policy has been prepared. (Source: <https://www.adb.org/projects/43253-026/main>)

Maharashtra State Water Policy 2019 Adopts Multi-sectoral and IWRM Approach for Water Resources Management and Development

The water resources of the State must be planned, developed and managed with a river basin and/or sub-basin as the unit, adopting a multi-sectoral and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach. Integration in planning will be achieved between; (a) Soil moisture, direct precipitation, groundwater and surface water; and (b) Small water harvesting structures and conventional reservoirs. The availability of water resources and its use by various sectors in various basins in the State will have to be assessed scientifically and reviewed periodically. (Source: <https://mwrra.maharashtra.gov.in/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/09/State-Water-Policy-2019.pdf>)

A Case of IWRM considering Climate Change – Uttarakhand

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDCs) Global Programme Climate Change and Environment (GP CCE) India is supporting the operationalization of climate change adaptation actions in the mountain states of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh through the phase two of the "Strengthening State Strategies for Climate Action" (3SCA) project that was launched in 2020. The activities in this project focus on the development and application of climate responsive models and approaches for integrated water resources management (IWRM) for a selected glacier-fed sub-basin system in Uttarakhand and that at the same will find place in relevant policy frameworks paving way for their replication across the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and other mountainous regions. (Source: <https://www.futurewater.eu/projects/development-of-a-glacio-hydrological-model-and-iwrn-plan-for-the-uttarakhand-subbasin-in-india/>)

India's average score under Enabling Environment in Baseline (2020) and Stage 1 survey (2023) is 41 and 76 respectively. The Stakeholders discussed and agreed to increase in the score on following basis:

- State Governments like **Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat** etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities.
- **Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Basin Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan** have been prepared. Water sharing and management arrangements exist among the co-basin states of the **Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar**, etc. basins.
- **AMRUT Mission 2.0** launched in October, 2021 for a period of 5 years (2021-2026) is a major step towards IWRM in India upto grass-root level.
- **Aquifer Maps and Aquifer Management Plans** have been prepared **National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Program** and shared with the State Governments and stakeholders even at grass-root levels.

- **Arrangements for Trans-boundary Water Management are fully implemented.** However, Ganga Water Treaty signed in 1996 between India and Bangladesh (for 30 years) is due for review in the year 2026.
- Some of the States have already made **institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins** which have/are in the **process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM.**

IWRM in Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program in Baitarani River Basin

In India, ADB is supporting the Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program in the Baitarani River Basin. It is supporting programs on sustainable and increased irrigated productivity and institutional strengthening including IWRM for the entire Odisha with piloting in Baitarani river basin. Mr Cauchois, ADB presented the challenges in implementing IWRM the Baitarani basin and summarized critical lessons including (i) requirement to build the capacity of a dedicated team and not to rely only on one champion to drive the process, (ii) secure public participation and ownership through the preparation and implementation of communication and participation plans and (iii) prepare IWRM road map to guide the IWRM process but use them as guiding framework only, allowing changes to adapt to the evolution of the local context.

Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: Institutions and Participation (Forenoon Session)

The overall score baseline (2020) under institutions and participation was 39 and now in Stage 1 survey (2023), it is 76.

a) National level

The Country Focal Point explained the participants to discuss on this section keeping in view the status of institutions in terms of political, social, economic and administrative support for implementation of IWRM at National and State level.

Q.2.1a: National government authorities for leading IWRM implementation

The participants unanimously expressed to increase in score in 2023 with reference to **Q.2.1a**, due to the major initiatives taken by the Government of India as two major ministries (Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) which were dealing with water at national level were brought under the one ministry namely Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019. Other departments like National River Conservation Department and National Mission for Clean Ganga were also brought under the Ministry of Jal Shakti from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. **This is a major institutional reform at the National level.**

Q.2.1b: Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors on water resources policy, planning and management

With respect to **Q.2.1b**, the Government of India has set-up the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India, with a view to create an apex body to evolve National Policies for Development and Use of Water Resources keeping in view the National perspective as well as State and regional needs. Inter-ministerial arrangements also exist for dealing specific related issues to undertake joint decisions/ directions. There is well established mechanism for inter-state dispute redressal co-ordinated and facilitated by the National Agencies.

Q.2.1 c: Public participation in water resources policy, planning and management at national level

With regard to **Q.2.1c** public participation, concerted efforts have been made to create a Jan Andolan (a mass movement) for Jal Andolan (water movement) involving people, social organizations and civil society. For example, Jal Shakti Abhiyan; Jal Jeevan Mission; Atal Bhujal Yojana; Amrit Sarovar- 'Jan Bhagidari'; Namami Gange Programme, etc. for water resources management with people's participation.

Q.2.1 d: Private sector participation in water resources development, management and use

Role of Private sector is also encouraging as various activities have been taken up by the Private Sector. Many joint venture projects and schemes have been executed/implemented in collaboration with Private Sectors in water resources development, management and use at National level as well as State level.

b) State level

Q.2.2 b: Public participation in water resources policy, planning and management at the local level

Various States have Water Users Associations (WUAs) which actively participate in policy, planning and management of water resources. Pani Panchayats & Self Help Groups reflects the public participation in decision making on important issues and activities in relation to use and management of water resources.

The online participants from Andhra Pradesh shared the example of Public Participation in Water Resources Policy, Planning and Management at the local level that Water User Association (WUA) members in Andhra Pradesh are participating and involved in the Planning and Implementation of the project activities such as; preparation of Tank Development Plans, WUA meetings, supervision of civil works, adoption of new technologies in agriculture and horticulture, Participatory management of Ground Water resources and agri -business promotion.

Q. 2.2c & Q. 2.2d: Participation of vulnerable groups and gender mainstreaming in water resources management

The online participants from Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States discussed on the participation of vulnerable groups and gender mainstreaming and shared that economic weaker section of society and backwards communities including women are given preferences in the Panchayats (Village Level Governance Body), Government Local Bodies, Municipalities, Legislative Assembly and Parliament and play a greater role in decision making in respect of water resources planning and management as appropriate and participation is monitored through accountability mechanism.

They also opined that Jal Jeevan Mission Operational Guidelines clearly mention that 50% woman and 25% of weaker section & backward communities of a village would be the members of Village Water & Sanitation Committee, Pani Samiti and Water User Group, etc. Similarly, Government of India initiatives under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) program also promotes women leaders as role models and SHG groups in operating and managing water kiosk and water treatment stations.

Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management

One online participant from **Madhya Pradesh State** said that “Shiv Ganga Abhiyan in tribal dominated Jhabua District, Madhya Pradesh is a novel example of how participation of a vulnerable group is obtained in water resources planning and management”.

Online participants from **Andhra Pradesh State** mentioned that, vulnerable groups (marginal & small farmers and SCs/STs/BCs) are involved and benefitted from the projects like; APILIP-II (Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Implementation Project), APIIATP (Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project), (TASP Tribal Area Sub Plan), SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan), PMKSY-HKPP (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana--Har Khet ko Pani), SPVP (Rayalaseema drought mitigation, Palnadu drought mitigation, Uttarandhra drought mitigation and Godavari Krishna salinity mitigation projects.) The project's objective is to enhance agricultural productivity and profitability of small holder farmers of minor irrigation tanks. In order to achieve the project objective, majority of the project beneficiaries are small and marginal farmers. The percentage of small and marginal farmers in the project tanks is 99 % of which SCs are (8%), STs are (2%) and BC farmers are (45%).

Various other initiatives are being taken up for awareness generation and participation of public including women for gender mainstreaming in water resource management across the country. However, Government alone cannot achieve larger gender goals unless they partner with Civil Society, Private Sector and internalize in all institutional processes through sensitization and strict implementation guidelines as stated by few participants.

An intense discussion took place among the participants citing the example of Jal Jeevan Mission and AMRUT Program. Some of the participants indicated that though there is a clear Guideline to involve the women and vulnerable groups in various Committees for planning the water management programs/projects. However the true representation needs to be ensured and their voices should be heard effectively in policy planning and management of water resources at all levels. One participant said that in Telangana State, women are participating in Jal Jeevan Mission effectively at village level and also under AMRUT the women are managing water Kiosk.

Q.2.2.d score in the Baseline was 20 which have increased to 80 in 2023 due to active participation of women in planning and management of water resources in the Government of India and State Governments programs/projects, for example, Jal Jeevan Mission, AMRUT-I & II and other associated programs/project at the State level. However, the participants also commented that although women representation in the Committees has increased but the decision making is influenced by men in some cases. This needs a re-look by the society and communities.

Q. 2.2f: Sub-national authorities for leading IWRM implementation

Most of the States have their own specific Acts/ laws related to management of Water Resources. Some of the states have already made institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins which have/ are in the process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM.

An Initiative by Haryana State Government

Haryana State has enacted Haryana Water Resources Authority (HWRA) in the year 2020 with an aim to lay down an integrated resources plan to achieve 3 main goals of sustainable development, economic efficiency to make the best use of available water resources and environment sustainability to safeguard the water resources base. As per Section 14 of HWRA Act 2020, a District level committee known as District Water Resources Planning Committee has been constituted and the Deputy Commissioner is the presiding officer. The authority has already formulated Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP) 2023-26 in which HWRA has projected State water gap of 14,02,700 Cr. liters During 2022-23 it has been targeted to save 3,07,875 Cr. liters water and during 2024-25 3,89,229 Cr. liters water. Various interventions to save water includes micro irrigation, crop diversification, direct seeded rice, conservation till age, lining of canal water courses, re-use of treated waste water, etc. The plan has been formulated after taking targets aimed by various Departments of Haryana i.e. Public Health Engineering, Irrigation & Water Resources, Agriculture, Fisheries, Town and Country Planning, Urban Local Bodies, Panchayat and Rural Development and Forest and Wildlife. The authority has created an online portal to access the targets set and to update the progress achieved at the end of each month. Committees at the level of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Worthy Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana have been formulated to monitor the progress of the IWRP. (Extracted from inputs from Haryana State Government filled-in questionnaire)

Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: Management Instruments (Afternoon Session)

The overall score under Management Instruments in the Baseline (2020) was 63 that have been increased to 76 in Stage 1 survey (2023).

a) National level

Q.3.1a: National monitoring of water availability (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country)

The Country Focal Point invited the participants to provide their views on **Q.3.1a** above. The participants opined that water resources potential of the Indian River basins is estimated from time to time in the past and the latest study has been done using the space inputs and advanced technology. Further, Central Ground Water Board also publishes its report on Dynamic Assessment of Ground Water every year in coordination with State Ground Water Boards and related agencies. The participants representing the States like Maharashtra and Gujarat shared that National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Program is being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board in their States and Aquifer Maps and Aquifer Management Plans are prepared and shared with the State Governments and stakeholders even at grass-root levels.

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

On the above question, the Country Focal Point and his team shared that the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has set up the Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) under the National Water Mission on 20.10.2022 to act as a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country.

1st All India Annual States' Ministers Conference on Water 'Vision@2047'

1st All India Annual States' Ministers Conference on Water 'Vision@2047' was organized in January, 2023 with an objective to deliberate on Water Vision for India for the next 25 years and to discuss way forward to optimally utilize water resources for holistic economic and human development in a sustainable manner. The two-day mega-conference saw the participation of 23 States and two union territories in which works related to Water Vision 2047 were shared and discussed.

Q.3.1c. Pollution Control from National Perspective

The participants were advised by the Country Focal Point to give their views on **Q.3.1c.** above. The participants shared that under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), monitors water quality of lakes, ponds and tanks.

Also Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors water quality at 552 key locations (519 Water Quality Sites and 33 Water Quality Sampling) covering all the river basins of India.

Namami Gange Programme, a Flagship Program of Government of India

Namami Gange Programme, a Flagship Program of Government of India with a budget outlay of INR 20,000 cores has a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (Ghats and Crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries.

Namami Gange Programme was recognized as one of the World's top 10 ecosystem restoration flagships at a function in the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in Montreal, Canada on 14th December 2022, the World Restoration.

Q.3.1d: Management of water-related ecosystems and biodiversity from the national level

The Country Focal Point shared with the participants that the CWC has formulated comprehensive Guidelines for preparing Operation and Maintenance Manual. The guidelines encompasses the sustainable management of water related ecosystem and biodiversity.

Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has released Water Bodies First-Census Report in April, 2023. The Census provides a comprehensive inventory of India's water resources, including natural and man-made water bodies like; ponds, tanks, lakes and more and also data on the encroachment of water bodies. As per the Census-2023, 24.20 lakh water bodies have been enumerated in the country, out of which 97.10% (23.50 lakh) are in the rural areas and only 2.90% (69,485) are in the urban areas.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has enacted Wildlife Protection Act to provide protection for wild animals, birds or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environment security of the country.

https://liddashboard.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1972-53_0.pdf

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

On **Q.3.1e**, the Country Focal Point said that there are several Management Instruments in place to understand disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, inventing in disaster risk reduction and enhancing disaster preparedness. Besides this the CWC is also involved in monitoring of flood situations in the Country during designated flood periods by observing water level/discharges along with major rivers in the Country and issuing flood forecast to the local administration/Project authorities/State Governments and other Central Ministries such as; Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), etc.

The participants from Bihar and Odisha suggested that IWRM approach in flood management assumes higher importance and shift from reactive mode to preparedness mode using flood forecasting, early warning systems is being used in their respective States which helped in deciding mitigating measures. Hence the score on this indicator may be raised from the baseline.

b) State level

Q. 3.2.a: Basin management instruments

On **Q. 3.2.a**, most of the participants said and agreed that basin management instruments such as: Brahmaputra Board (BB), Krishna River Management Board (KRMB), Godavari River Management Board (GRMB), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Tungabhadra Board (TB), Narmada Control Authority (NCA) & Bansagar Control Board (BCB) based in basin both at the National and State level exists which have been used for basin management.

River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan, Water Sharing and Management arrangements among the co-basin states of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar etc. basins. Further, Basin level organisations/ corporations have been created by various States to act on the principles of IWRM. The guidelines for IWRM formulated by CWC are being used by various authorities at National and sub-national level.

Q.3.2.c. Data and information sharing within countries at all levels

On **Q.3.2.c** the Country Focal Point shared with the participants that hydrological data and information collected from all across the country is made available online at <https://indiawris.gov.in> for access to everyone across the World. Data with respect to the flow in and utilization of the rivers waters is exchanged on monthly basis amongst all the stakeholders and sharing arrangements are implemented effectively. Water sharing and management arrangements exist among the co-basin States of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar, etc. basins. River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan etc.

Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: Financing (Afternoon Session)

The overall score under Financing was 37 in Baseline (2020) and now in Stage 1 survey (2023), it has increased to 73.

a) National level

During discussion, the Country Focal Point, Mr. A K Kharya briefed the participants on financing as below:

Q. 4.1a. National budget for water resources infrastructure (investment and recurrent costs)

On the above question, Mr. A K Kharya mentioned that each year, a revised budget gets allocated through demand of grants in the Parliament. Sufficient budget is disbursed according to the planned activities in water sector and its utilization is also monitored periodically. There are various schemes which are funded at National level and executed by State/Local Bodies eg. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna, Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, AMRUT Mission, etc.

One of the participant supplemented and cited an example of AMRUT Mission wherein INR 300 lakh crore (Including Centre share) has been allocated for a period of 5 years (2021-2026). The matching outlay is to be provided by the respective States.

Q.4.1 b. IWRM elements (investments and recurrent costs)

The Country Focal Point also shared with the participants the National budget allocation on **Q.4.1b** and said that the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti has allocated sufficient budget for catering to the IWRM and accelerating water resources planning and management for programs/projects like, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA); Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM); Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL); Amrit Sarovar- 'Jan Bhagidari'; Namami Gange Programme; Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), etc. and also adequate budget has been allocated for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the country to prepare State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the State Action Plan on Climate Change under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC).

b) State level

Q.4.2 a Sub-national or basin budgets for water resources infrastructure investment and recurrent costs

On **Q.4.2a**, he said that In India, States/UTs have their own budget allocation system in place (together with assistance from the Central Government) and State Water Resources Departments utilize these budgets according to their planned activities. Example of two States received through filled-in questionnaire is given below:

Haryana State Example

Sufficient budget is being allocated by Haryana State Finance Department to Haryana Irrigation & Water Resources Department as per the action plan formulated under various budget heads both capital & revenue i.e. Capital heads-Rehabilitation of Canal Network, Reuse of Treated Waste Water, Flood Protection Works, Rejuvenation of Ponds, Groundwater Recharging, Rehabilitation of Watercourses, providing subsidy for micro irrigation under PDMC, Development of Water Bodies & revenue heads for operation & maintenance of Canals & Drainage Network, Energy charges. The budget allotted for last three years is 2020-21- INR. 4960.48 Crore, 2021- 22 – INR 5081.16 Crore, 2022-23 – INR 6136.36 Crore. There is Works Monitoring System, an online portal for all the accounts, work progress procedures. Further Haryana has also launched Haryana Engineering Works Portal for tenders, estimation & payment of all the civil works undertaken by Engineering Department. The Auditor General office is also auditing the state department as per their procedures & rules. In addition, there is an independent vigilance wing of the department with an aim of quality assurance through regular inspections as per prescribed rules.

Andhra Pradesh State Example

The Andhra Pradesh State has allocated budgets for Programs/Projects namely; National Hydrology Project (NHP), Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP), AIBP(Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program), CADWM(Command Area Development & Water Management), APILIP-II, APIIATP,TASP,SCSP, NABARD(National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development.),APWRIMS(Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System) , SPVP(Special Purpose Vehicle Projects).

- 1) APILIP-II is being implemented with JICA assistance with a cost of INR 2000 Crores for 7 years (2018-2025);
- 2) APIIATP World Bank aided project cost is INR 1600 Crores (70:30 share).
- 3) RIDF- XX & XXI for the year 2022-23 budget allotted is INR 12 Crores.

Q.4.2b Revenues raised for IWRM elements

On the above question, the Country Focal Point stated that various institutional mechanisms such as Water User Associations, Municipal Corporations etc. exist for collection of revenue for planning and implementation of IWRM elements at their specific levels. Accountability mechanism exists.

An Example of Andhra Pradesh State

Under Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP), 22 % of the water tax has been collected against the demand accounting to an amount of INR.43,82,990. The collected revenue would be spent for Operation & maintenance, up-keeping of existing irrigation system for the desired outputs.

Q.4.2c. Financing for transboundary cooperation

On **Q.4.2c**, the Country Focal Point shared that sufficient funding is made available for financing arrangements for transboundary cooperation. Trans-boundary cooperation on water resources is crucial for India and its neighbouring countries due to their shared river basins for management of water scarcity, prevention of conflicts, and promotion of sustainable development in the region.

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

On the above question, the Country Focal Point informed the participants that water is a State subject in India, in the State List at Entry 17 of List-II in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution (Article 246 refers). The development of water resources by any idea, module, plan etc., thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as much the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water

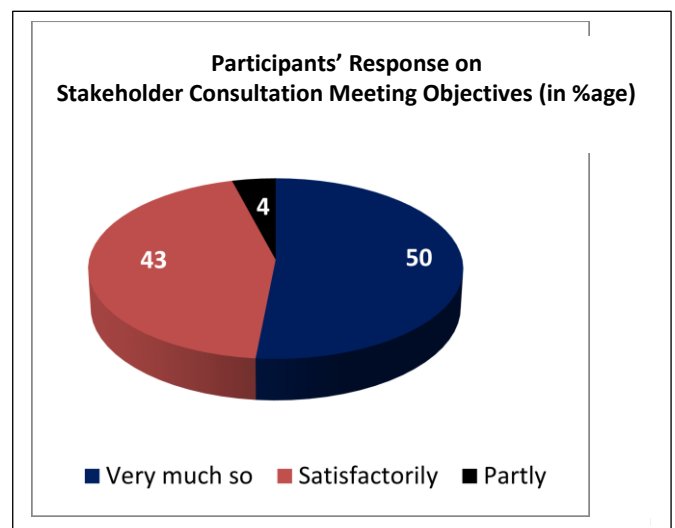
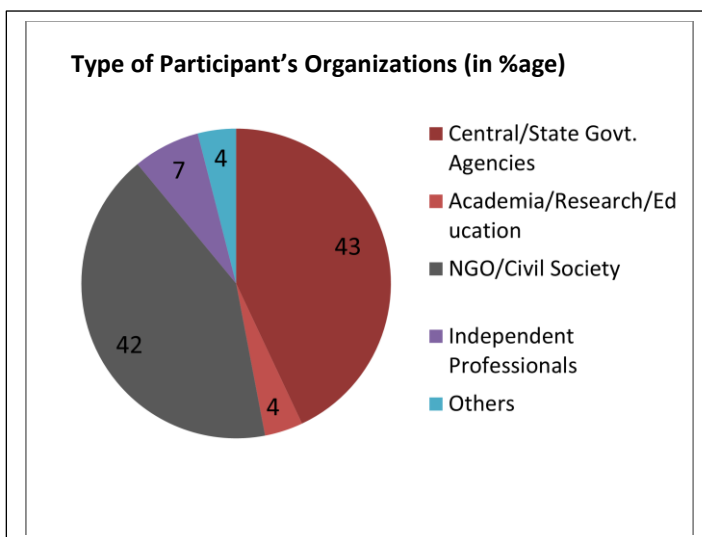
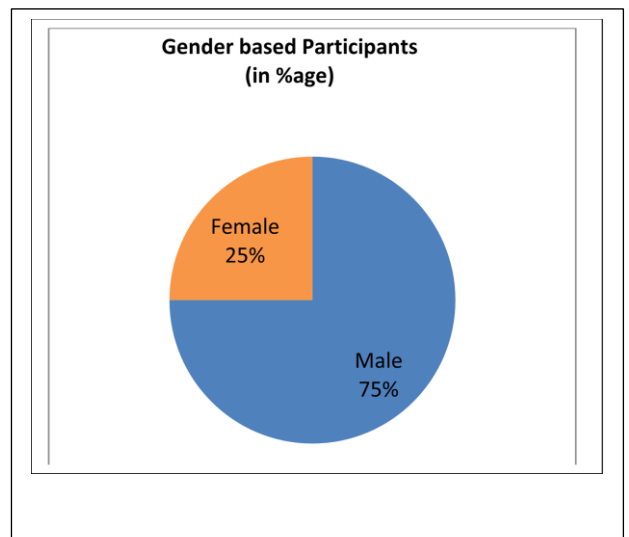
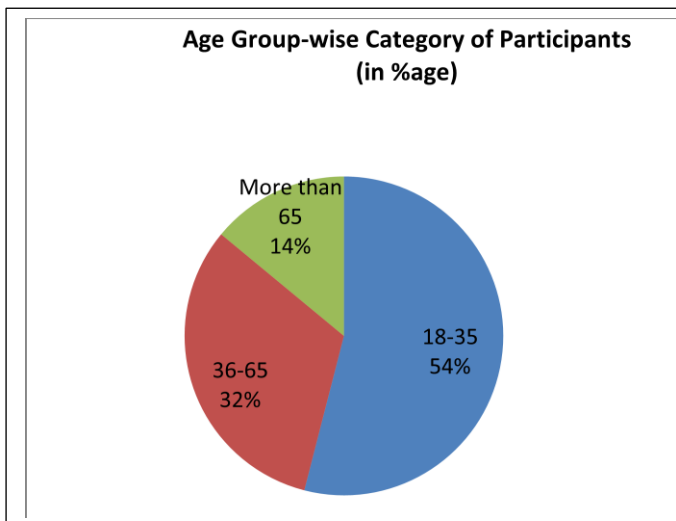
resources projects are to be carried out by the concerned State from their own resources as per their priorities.

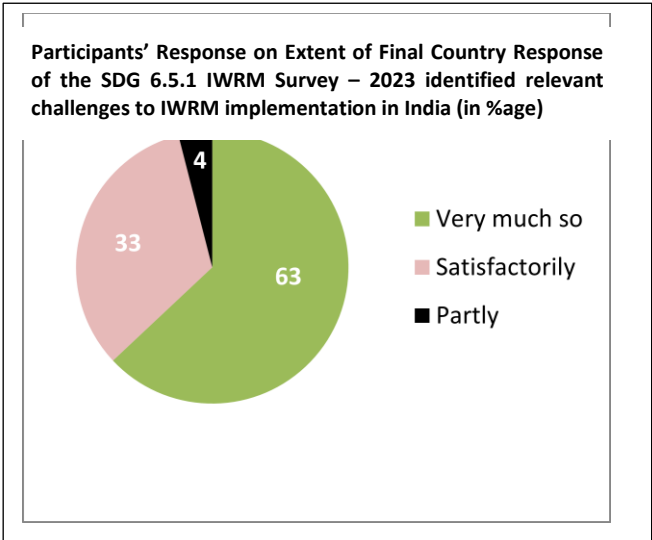
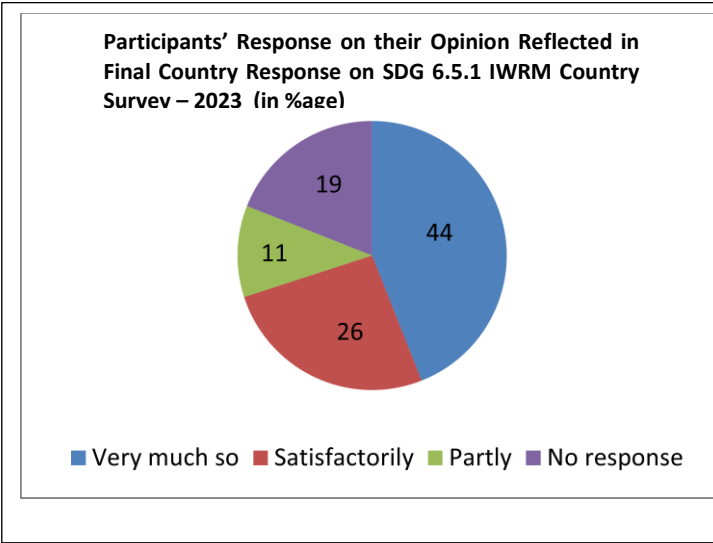
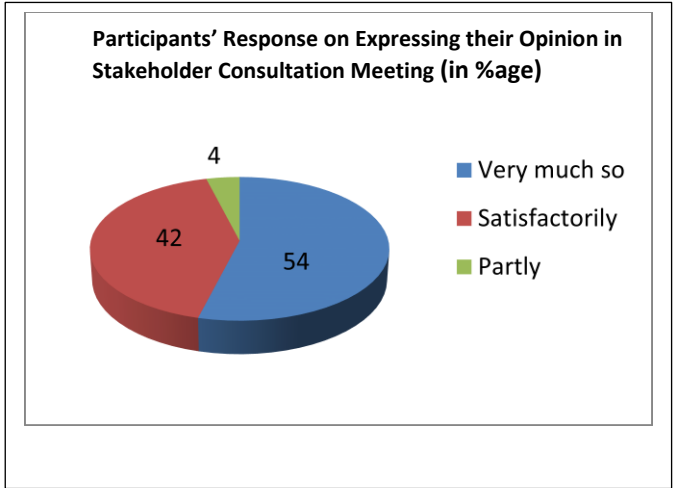
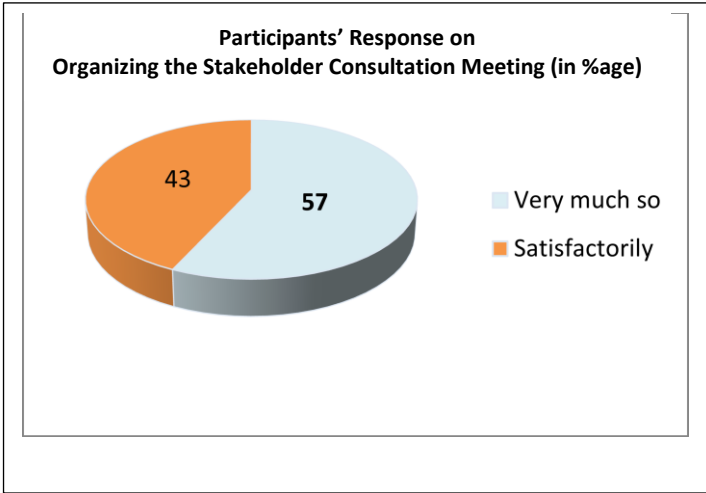
In India, States/UTs have their own budget allocation system in place (together with assistance from the Central Government) and State Water Resources Departments utilize these budgets according to their planned activities for the development of water resources in their respective States/UTs. Effective accountability mechanisms are in place.

Few participants opined that though the data on fund allocation is available; however, it is spread in multiple sources and formats in fragmented manner. Institutional set-up with little coordination was cited by some participants.

D. PARTICIPANTS’ RESPONSE AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED THROUGH FEEDBACK FORM

There were a total number of 140 participants (92 online & 48 in-person) in the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting. Out of these 28 participants’ filled-in responses were received. The details in graphic are presented below in percentage:





Participants' Response on How Stakeholder Consultation Meeting can be improved in India in future

Response of 20 participants out of 28 on how the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting can be improved in India in future is as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-National (State Governments) need more funding; • Rigorous Participatory meetings that lead to foundation of scores; • By increased communication & dissemination; • Regular review process of the further implementation; • It may be open to general public also; • More public participation through awareness program; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mixed bag of KPI can be consulted for more diverse response; • With more KPIs and Consultation with ground level workers and improved data sharing; • By regular monitoring and ground level implementation; • This type of Consultation should be organized frequently; |
|---|---|

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Stakeholders to be involved; • Involvement of more stakeholders, Institutions, Vulnerable Groups etc. in consultation process; • Try to convene more stakeholders consultation meetings in-person in future; • Documents and Questionnaire should be shared with the participants in advance in future; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Stakeholders; • Participation by large number of participants; • Through regular workshops in future; • Organize regional consultations (within India); • Through Discussions and Convergence; and, • By involving more State Government representative and other stakeholders.
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D. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING PARTICIPANTS

140 representatives (92 online & 48 in-person) from Government Agencies/State Government Agencies and Research Organizations, Academia, NGOs, and independent professionals working in water and allied sectors in different parts of India participated in the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting.

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Water is a key element in the socio-economic development of a country. In 2020, the Global Water Partnership (GWP) provided the definition that an **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.** Following are the key water issues:

- (i) Access to water supply & sanitation;
- (ii) Water related disasters;
- (iii) Water Stress;
 - Rapidly growing population and urbanization.
 - Growing demand for Energy & Industry.
 - Increasing demand for irrigated crops.
 - Climate change and Environmental degradation.
- (iv) Water Pollution; and,
- (v) Ecosystem degradation & Biodiversity loss.

India made significant progress under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) **which preceded the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** India achieved sustainable progress under Target 7C of the MDGs which aimed to halve by 2015, the **proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.** With regard to drinking water, as per the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) Report 2015-16, the percentage of households with an improved source of drinking water at All India level was achieved upto 89.90%. In urban areas, it was 91.10% while 89.30% in rural areas. Similarly, household improved sanitation at All India level was achieved upto 48.40%. In urban areas it was 70.39% and in rural areas 36.70%. (Ref: MDG Final Country Report of India- MOSPI).

As part of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 with a vision to achieve better and more sustainable future for all. All the 17 SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016 and SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation is one amongst the 17 SDGs.

Goal 6 is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The UN has defined 8 Targets and 11 Indicators for SDG 6. The Government of India stands firmly committed towards fulfillment of SDG 6. The Honourable Prime Minister in 2014, launched **Swachh Bharat Mission** to ensure universal access to sanitation and in 2019, the **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** for taking piped water supply to every rural households of the Country.

SDG Indicator 6.5 aims to implement **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels and SDG indicator 6.5.1 is to monitor the progress and degree of implementation of IWRM.** To achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water in urban India, ATAL Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015 which also focuses on **Water Supply, Sewerage and Septage management.**

AMRUT 2.0 for 5 years from the FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 with an outlay of about 300 lakh crore (including Centre share) was launched on 1st October, 2021, to provide universal coverage of water supply through **functional taps to all the households in all the statutory towns in the Country.**

B. OBJECTIVES

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the UN designated Agency for reporting on SDG 6.5.1- IWRM. The UNEP, as a Custodian Agency is **collecting data and information on degree of implementation of IWRM from the UN Member States through SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM under target 6.5.1 through surveys. The UNEP carries out the survey on SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM every three years to track the progress on degree of implementation of IWRM in the respective Member States.**

The Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has been assigned the task of country reporting under SDG Indicator 6.5.1 with the support of Central Water Commission (CWC) as a Nodal Agency. The Chief Engineer, Basin Planning & Management Organization (BPMO), CWC is designated as Country Focal Point whose responsibilities are as under:

- To assess the current status of implementation of the SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM;
- To identify the progress of IWRM implementation **since 2020, the Baseline;** and,
- To identify the challenges and way forward of further implementation of IWRM.

C. BASELINE COUNTRY SURVEY ON STATUS OF IWRM IN 2020

India with a population of about 1428 Billion as one of 193 UN Member States had completed and **submitted the Country Survey Report on SDG Indicator 6.5.1-IWRM in the year 2020 (Base Stage).** The Country's Report was submitted by Central Water Commission (CWC), a Government of India designated Country Focal Point. **The Chief Engineer, Basin Planning & Management Organization (BPMO), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Water Resources Department, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India as a Focal Point, coordinated for submission of Country Report on SDG 6.5.1 IWRM with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India).**

D. APPROACH

D.1. Stage 1 Country Survey to track the progress in 2023 with respect to baseline established in India through SDG 6.5.1 in 2020

The process of data collection and information on the progress on SDG 6.5.1 IWRM through Stage 1 Country survey on was initiated by the Country Focal Point in April, 2023 through a pre-defined structured questionnaire covering 33 parameters provided by UNEP focusing on following 4 key components:

(i) **Enabling Environment**

Policies, Laws and Plans to support IWRM implementation.

(ii) **Institutions and Participation**

The range and roles of Political, Social, Economic and Administrative Institutions and other Stakeholder Groups that help to support IWRM implementation.

(iii) **Management Instruments**

The tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.

(iv) **Financing**

Budgeting & Financing for the Water Resources Development and Management.

Each section has two Sub-Sections, covering the NATIONAL and OTHER LEVEL. Other levels include Sub-National (in case of India, it is State/UT level), Basin, Local and Transboundary. It is recognized that water resources management in federal countries is more complex due to the responsibilities at different Administrative levels.

D.2 Scoring

For each questionnaire, the potential scores given is 20, 40, 60, 80 & 100 (between two thresholds, the increment of 10).

Finally the Country Focal Point assigned draft score based on the responses received on the four key components mentioned above.

D.3 Official Communication with the Stakeholders

The Country Focal Point, SDG 6.5.1 IWRM sent an email on 19th May, 2023 enclosing the UNEP Survey instruments/questionnaire with guidelines to 9 Central Government Agencies and 36 States Governments/UTs Departments to send their inputs and information by 16th June, 2023. Besides this, the survey questionnaire was also shared by India Water Partnership (GWP-India) in consultation with Country Focal Point to the Research Organizations, NGOs/ Youth Representatives, Educational Institutions, Women Organizations working in Water sectors, Law Experts, etc., for their inputs and information on the indicators where the organizations are contributing.

The second official communication was sent again by the Additional Secretary, National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI along with the pre-defined questionnaire was shared on 21st August, 2023 with the concerned Ministries Departments (5 nos.), State Governments (28 nos.), Union Territories (8 nos.) and other related Divisions including WALMIs (13 nos.) to send their inputs and information by 31st August, 2023.

Besides this, the survey questionnaire was also shared by India Water Partnership (GWP-India) in consultation with Country Focal Point to the Research Organizations, NGOs/ Youth Representatives, Educational Institutions, Women Organizations working in Water sectors, Law Experts, etc., for their inputs and information on the indicators where the organizations are contributing.

On receipt of the data and information from the Central Government Agencies, State Agencies, Concerned Line Departments and the other Stakeholders, the Country Focal Point assigned the average Country Scores based on the responses received on the above four key components.

E. IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

Under this survey, the stakeholders were selected carefully by considering the multi-stakeholders agencies relevant with the key implementation of IWRM in the Country which include:

- (i) Ministries and Agencies at Central level and State level directly working in water sector;
- (ii) Indirect and other water-related cross-cutting organizations;
- (iii) Other stakeholders like; Educational Institutions, Research Organizations, Independent Professionals (both men & women) and NGOs, working in different aspects of water resources development and management.

CHAPTER-1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global targets to which all the countries in the World including India are committed. The SDG 6.5.1 calls for mainstreaming of IWRM by the National and State governments by enabling changes in the water governance to ensure effective, efficient and sustainable water management.

Enabling environment facilitates all the stakeholders and helps political, social, economic and administrative institutions to play their roles in supporting the implementation of IWRM. It includes institutional capacity and effectiveness, cross-sector coordination, stakeholders' participation and gender mainstreaming. The purpose for such enabling environment is to provide a set of solid foundations of water governance structure while balancing out the social, economic and environmental demands for water resources. The 2030 Agenda also stresses the importance of participation that will require public participation and creating synergies with the private sectors.

IWRM must be considered as a guiding strategy in creating the tools of the enabling environment to achieve efficient, equitable and sustainable water management.

1.2 COMPARISON OF SCORES – ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The status of progress for enabling environment with results of detailed SDG 6.5.1-IWRM Stage 1 country Survey questionnaire has shown improvement from a score of 41 in the Baseline Survey (2020) to a score of 76 in the 2023 survey.

1.2.1 Status Description at National Level (*Policies, Laws/Acts and Plans to support IWRM*)

Q. 1.2.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?

Q. 1.2.1 a. National water resources policy, or similar: Status and Progress

During the last five decades, the GoI has formulated many policies intended to deal with various aspects of water resources development and management in the country. Though SDGs do not have legal binding value but do have reputational value in terms of progress made so far by the respective countries across the World. In Indian context, it is good to report that under enabling environment, institutional arrangements mechanisms have been improved and strengthened through policy and legislations reforms taken up at National Level.

The major policies which have direct impacts on water resources management are as under:

- India has National Water Policy which is periodically reviewed and revised for meeting the upcoming issues and challenges in water sector. The First National Water Policy was adopted in September, 1987 and subsequently reviewed in 2002 and later in 2012. The National Water Policy-2012 (https://nwm.gov.in/sites/default/files/national%20water%20policy%202012_0.pdf) exists as per IWRM principles. In view of the latest challenges in water sector, revision of NWP-2012 has been envisaged by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India and a Committee with high level Experts and Consultants has been

constituted to draft the revised National Water Policy. (<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1607166>)

- National Water Policy 2012 states that planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by common integrated perspective considering local, regional, State and national context, having an environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the human, social and economic needs. It is further mentioned that equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses; such as sanitation, agriculture and industrial, should be arrived at through independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority set-up by each State after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders. State Governments like Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities.
- Further, Central Water Commission (CWC) has been working in the field of IWRM by using state of the art technology and competency and by coordinating with all stakeholders. CWC has also prepared guidelines for Integrated Water Resources Management and Development in 2016. While formulating IWRM guidelines, due consideration has been given on important aspects like Participation and Coordination Mechanisms, Fostering Information Sharing and Exchange, Capacity Development, Legal Frameworks and Regulation, Water Allocation Plans, Adequate Investment, Financial Stability and Sustainable Cost-recovery, Natural Resources Present in the Basin, Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation of the River Basin etc. It aims to address various issues in different sectors viz. domestic, irrigation, flood control, navigation, hydropower, ecological etc.

Q. 1.2.1 b. National water resources law(s): Status and Progress

There are several Acts at National Level for development and management of water resources such as River Boards Act-1956, Inter-State River Water Disputes Act-1956, Dam Safety Act, Bansagar Control Act, Betwa River Board Act, Brahmaputra Board Act, Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution in water etc. (<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/acts/>).

Q. 1.2.1 c. National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar

- River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan. Water sharing and management arrangements exists among the co-basin states of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar, etc.
- Jal Jeevan Mission, is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.
- Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. As on 07.12.2023, out of 19.24 Crore rural

households in the country, approximately 13.76 Crore (71.51%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

- Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken up a nation-wide campaign “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” (JSA:CTR) focusing on saving and conserving rainwater with the theme “Source sustainability for drinking water” from 04 March 2023 to 30 November 2023 in the pre-monsoon and monsoon periods of 2023, covering both urban and rural areas of all the districts in the country to nudge the states and all stakeholders to create Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) suitable to the climatic conditions and sub-soil strata, with people’s active participation.
- AMRUT Mission 2.0 was launched in October, 2021 for a period of 5 years (2021-2026) with an outlay of INR 2,99,000 crore (Including Centre share) is a step towards Self Reliant India and self-sustainable through circular economy of water. This is a major step toward IWRM in India upto grass-root level.

Water Supply and Sanitation

- It targets universal coverage of water supply by providing Tap connections in all the 4378 statutory towns and 100% coverage of households sewerage/septage management to 500 Indian cities.
 - Storm Water Drainage to reduce flooding.
 - Parking & Open Spaces and recreation centres for ladies & children with mandatory Rainwater Harvesting & Ground Water Recharge system for increasing greenery.
 - 20% water demand to be met through recycled water and rejuvenation of 24.20 lakh water bodies in the country (As per First Census Report in April, 2023) including natural and man-made water bodies like ponds, tanks, lakes and more and also data on encroachment of water bodies.
- **Climate change considerations:** The water resources situation, its development, management and availability vary considerably from basin to basin. Many of the identified strategies/actions to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission are required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories. In this context, the State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the State Action Plan on Climate Change are being formulated by the States under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) which would give the holistic roadmap to achieve the desired goals of Integrated Water Resource Management.

1.2.2 Status Description at State/UT Level *(Policies, Laws/Acts and Plans to support IWRM)*

Q. 1.2.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?

Q.1.2.2 a. Sub-national water resources policies or similar: Status and Progress

16 States in the country (covering very large geographical area) have their respective State Water Policies in line with the National Water Policy formulated on the principles of IWRM and other than aforesaid 16 States also follow the principles of IWRM as well as NWP. Further, many States have Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs), which promote the advancement and scientific knowledge and provide capacity building of the various stakeholders in integrated manner. State Governments like Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities.

Q.1.2.2 b Basin/aquifer management plans or similar, based on IWRM: Status and Progress

- Water is State Subject as per the Constitution of India. States have their own specific Acts/ laws related to management of Water Resources. Some of the states have already made institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins which have/ are in the process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM.
- National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Program is being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Government of India in coordination with the State Ground Water Boards and related organisations throughout the country.
- Aquifer Maps and Aquifer Management Plans are prepared and shared with the State Governments and stakeholders even at grass-root levels. Out of the total 33 lakh Sqm. Kms of geographical area, 25 lakh Sqm. Kms has already been identified and covered under NAQUIM, till April, 2023.
 - Many of the States/UTs have initiated action on the recommendations of the NAQUIM Program in their respective States/UTs. Water management plans have also been prepared by various agencies.
 - Under NAQUIM-2, the Management Plans prepared are to be further narrowed down to Block level in the scale of 1:10,000 so that the Management Plans can be designed and implemented in an effective way.

Q.1.2.2 c. Arrangements for transboundary water management

Arrangements for Trans-boundary Water Management are fully implemented.

Trans-boundary cooperation on water resources is crucial for India and its neighbouring countries due to their shared river basins for management of water scarcity, prevention of conflicts, and promotion of sustainable development in the region. The various trans-boundary water cooperation agreements between India and its neighbours include:

Indus Water Treaty (Pakistan): The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) governs the sharing of the Indus River's waters between India and Pakistan. The Treaty divided the six major rivers of the basin between the two countries.

Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (Bangladesh): The Joint Rivers Commission of India and Bangladesh was constituted in the year 1972 as a bilateral mechanism to address issues of mutual interest on common / border / Trans-boundary Rivers. It was established with a view to maintain liaison in order to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximizing the benefits from common river systems. The JRC is headed by Water Resources Ministers of both the countries. Further, the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (1996) between India and Bangladesh aims to ensure an equitable distribution of the Ganges' waters.

Mahakali Treaty (Nepal): The Mahakali Treaty (1996) outlines water-sharing arrangements for the river's utilization and includes provisions for hydropower development and flood management.

India has made efforts to engage with its neighbours through bilateral discussions, agreements, and regional forums to promote trans-boundary water cooperation. However, ongoing negotiations, mutual understanding, and continuous dialogue are essential to ensure sustainable water management and avoid conflicts in the region

One of the important areas of cooperation is sharing the flood data from Bhutan, from Nepal, from China, to Bangladesh and to Pakistan on a regular basis under various bilateral agreements.

Q.1.2.2 d. Sub-national water resources regulations(laws, decrees, ordinances or similar) : Status and Progress

Water is State subject as per the Constitution of India. States have their own specific Acts/ laws related to management of water resources. Some of the States have already made institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins which have/ are in the process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM. Several States have water regulatory authorities and all the States have several guidelines/regulations in respect of managing their water resources.

1.3 WAY FORWARD

- Revision of the **National Water Policy-2012** has been envisaged by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI and a Committee of Experts and Consultants has been constituted to draft the revised NWP. The Committee is undertaking a process of wide-ranging consultation to ensure that the process of drafting the policy is as inclusive as possible and best possible policy emerges from this process of co-creation.
- Evolution of Acts/laws is a continuous process and taken up as per requirement.
- Formulation of River Basin Plans is exhaustive, consultative and iterative process which is taken up as per requirement.
- States are being sensitized and are in process of various stages for formulating and adopting Water Policies.
- The Management Plans prepared are to be further narrowed down to Block level so that they can be designed and implemented in an effective way.
- Bilateral arrangements with the neighbouring countries are to be reviewed periodically.

CHAPTER-2 INSTITUTIONS AND PARTICIPATION

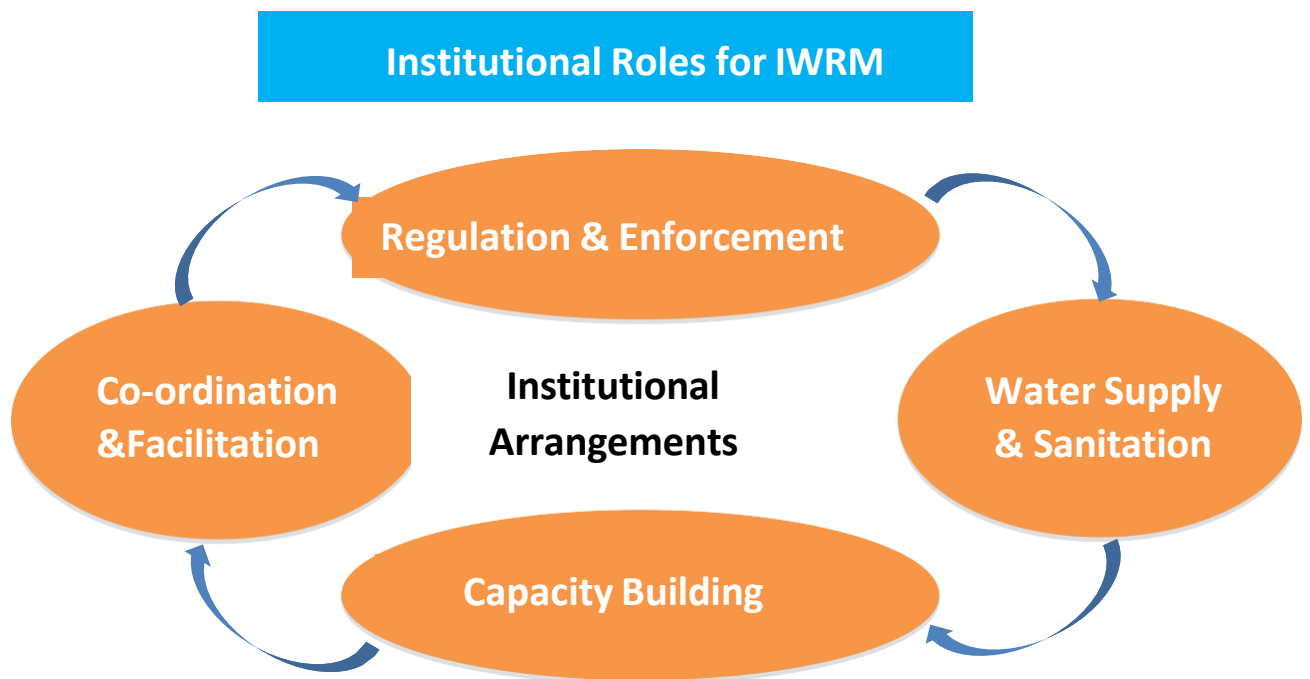
2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is about the range and roles of Political, Social, Economic and Administrative Institutions that support the implementation of IWRM, it includes:

- Institution Capacity and Effectiveness;
- Cross-Sector Co-ordination;
- Stakeholders Participation; and
- Gender Mainstreaming

The Agenda 2030 stresses the importance of partnership that will require public participation and creating synergies with the private sector. There are four Institutional Roles to be fulfilled for water governance system to achieve sound IWRM practices:

- (i) Regulation and Enforcement;
- (ii) Water Supply and Sanitation Services (for every house);
- (iii) Co-ordination and Facilitation; and
- (iv) Capacity Building



Source: [www.gwp.org/en/learn/iwrm-toolbox/Institutional Arrangements/](http://www.gwp.org/en/learn/iwrm-toolbox/Institutional_Arrangements/)

2.2 COMPARISON OF SCORES –INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION

The status of progress for enabling environment with results of detailed SDG 6.5.1-IWRM Stage 1 country Survey questionnaire has shown improvement from a score of 39 in the Baseline Survey (2020) to a score of 76 in the 2023 survey.

2.2.1 Status Description at National Level*(Range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups help to support implementation)*

Q. 2.2.1 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level?

Q.2.2.1 a. National government authorities for leading IWRM implementation: Status and Progress

Two major Government of India ministries i.e, (i) Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and (ii) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation which were dealing with water at national level were brought under the one ministry namely Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019. Other departments like National River Conservation Department and National Mission for Clean Ganga were also brought under the Ministry of Jal Shakti from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. These are the major initiatives by the Government of India for IWRM at institutional level.

The Government of India has set-up the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India created an Apex Body to evolve National Policies for development and use of water resources keeping in view the National Perspective as well as States and Regional needs. Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Government of India acts as the Vice-Chairman of the Council and Members of the Councils consist of Ministers of State for Jal Shakti, concerned Union Ministers/Ministries of State, Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/Administrations of Union Territories (UTs). The NWRC deliberates and finalize the National Water Policy and reviews it from time to time.

Q.2.2.1 b. Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors on water resources policy, planning and management: Status and Progress

- As per Indian Constitution, the role of Central Government and State Governments in respect of water resources is well defined. The Government of India has set-up the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India, with a view to create an apex body to evolve National Policies for Development and Use of Water Resources keeping in view the National perspective as well as State and regional needs.
- Union Minister of Jal Shakti acts as the Vice-Chairman of the Council. The members of the Council consist of Ministers of State for Jal Shakti, concerned Union Ministers/Ministries of States, Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of the Union Territories (UTs).
- NWRC deliberates and finalizes the National Water Policy and reviews it from time to time.
- The Government of India constituted a National Water Board in 1990 under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti with Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs to review the progress achieved in implementation of the National Water Policy and to report the progress to the National Water Resources Council from time to time.

- The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) serves as the apex public policy think tank of the Government of India, and the nodal agency tasked with catalyzing economic development, and fostering cooperative federalism through the involvement of State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process. The Governing Council of NITI Aayog comprises the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with legislature; Lt Governors of other UTs; Ex-Officio Members; Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog; Full-Time Members, NITI Aayog; and Special Invitees. It is the premier body tasked with evolving a shared vision of national priorities and strategies, with the active involvement of States, in shaping the development narrative. The Governing Council, which embodies the objectives of cooperative federalism, presents a platform to discuss inter-sectoral, inter-departmental and federal issues to accelerate the implementation of the national development agenda
- Inter-ministerial arrangements are existing for dealing specific related issues to undertake joint decisions/ directions.
- There is well established mechanism for inter-state dispute redressal co-ordinated and facilitated by the National Agencies. There are about 200 disputes resolved by such mechanisms.
- Committee of secretaries is responsible for the Government of India's administration of business transactions and the government of India's business allocation along with inter-ministerial coordination.
- The Zonal Councils are advisory bodies which provide a forum for resolving differences between Centre and States and amongst States through free and frank discussions and consultations. They are regional fora of cooperative endeavour for States linked with each other economically, politically and culturally. Being compact high level bodies, specially meant for looking after the interests of respective zones, they are capable of focusing attention on specific issues taking into account regional factors, while keeping the national perspective in view.
- There are other fora like the National Development Council, Inter State Council, Governor's/Chief Minister's Conferences and other periodical high level conferences which also work for the development under the auspices of the Union Government.
- Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) is a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform for bringing e-transparency and e-accountability with real-time presence and exchange among the key stakeholders. This programme has proved effective in addressing and resolving issues by bringing down the inter-departmental communication gap and thus minimizing the time taken for implementation of projects and schemes.
- **Climate change considerations:** The water resources situation, its development, management and availability vary considerably from basin to basin. Many of the identified strategies/actions to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission are required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories. In this context, the State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the State Action Plan on Climate Change are being formulated by the States under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) which would give the holistic roadmap to achieve the desired goals of Integrated Water Resource Management.

Q.2.2.1 c. Public participation in water resources policy, planning and management at national level: Status and Progress

One of the key aspects of improving water and sanitation management in India is to support and strengthen the participation of local communities. Concerted efforts have been made to create a Jan Andolan (a mass movement) for Jal Andolan (water movement) involving people, social organizations and civil society. Various initiatives and programmes have been launched for accelerating water resources planning and management which are as under:

- **Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)**– Under JSA, 657 Districts out of 767 Districts of the country have set up Jal Shakti Kendras for facilitating & sensitizing the citizens about rain water conservation measures in the districts. More than 1.30 lakh KisanMelas/Training programs held, more around 377 District Scientific Water Conservation Plans have been prepared, and 13 million saplings planted since the launch of the Campaign in 2019. Till date over 10 million water related structures have been created through community participation and ownership.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**–Following the bottom-up approach, JJM is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven community-managed programme. More than 5.24 lakh Paani Samitis/ Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have been formed and over 5.12 lakh (0.51 million) Village Action Plan have been prepared under Jal Jeevan Mission to manage, operate, and maintain in-village water supply infrastructure.
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)** aims to bring in behavioral changes in the community, from the prevailing attitude of consumption to conservation & smart water management. Communities at the Gram panchayat level are being assisted in collecting water related data and then preparing water budget and Water Security Plans (WSPs) at Gram Panchayat level and proposed supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures and demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc.
- **Amrit Sarovar- ‘Jan Bhagidari’** has been at the core of Amrit Sarovar Mission and involves people’s participation at all levels by forming User group. These User Groups are fully involved during the entire process of development of Amrit Sarovar viz feasibility assessment, execution and its utilisation. States/UTs are leveraging the participation of freedom fighters, eldest members of the panchayat, family members of freedom fighters and martyrs, Padma Awardees, etc. for the purposes like laying of foundation stone of the designated Amrit Sarovar sites, flag hoisting on important dates like 26th January and 15th August. Till date, rejuvenation of 66466 Amrit Sarovars have been completed.
- **Namami Gange Programme** was launched in June 2014 for a period up to 31st March, 2021 to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries. Under Namami Gange Programme, a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (Ghats and Crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Various awareness activities through rallies, campaigns, exhibitions, shramdaan, cleanliness drives, competitions, plantation drives and development and distribution of resource materials have been organized and for wider publicity the mass mediums such as TV/Radio, print media advertisements, advertorials, featured articles have been published.

- **Water Users Associations (WUAs) in States:** Various States have WUAs which actively participate in policy, planning and management of water resources. Pani Panchayats & Self Help Groups reflects public participation in decision making on important issues and activities in relation to use and management of water resources.
- Ministry of Water Resources has issued guidelines for farmers participation in water management, primarily for areas under the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme. The guidelines covered all aspects like past experience in India and abroad, objectives of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), area of operation of farmers associations in different irrigation schemes, duties and responsibilities of the farmers, training and monitoring.

Q.2.2.1 d. Private sector participation in water resources development, management and use: Status and Progress

Under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), various activities have been taken up by the Private Sector. Many joint venture projects and schemes have been executed/ implemented in collaboration with Private Sectors in water sector. All big industries are having programs with involvement of various agencies/stakeholders in water resources conservation and management.

Q.2.2.1 e. Developing IWRM capacity: Status and Progress

- **River Basin Plans** have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan, Water Sharing and Management arrangements among the co-basin states of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar, basins etc.
- The **guidelines for IWRM formulated by CWC** are being used by various authorities at National and sub-national level.
- **At National Level, National Water Academy, Pune** conduct various capacity development programmes for IWRM. In addition, other institutes like Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training & Research Institute, Raipur and North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) are also instrumental in imparting various capacity development program. Effective collaboration is made with renowned academic institutes like IITs, NITs, IIMs etc. for formulating and imparting capacity development programs. Further, there are various training institutes in virtually all States of the country. At State level also there are institutes generally named as Water and Land Management Institutes which are involved in related capacity development.
- **Climate change considerations:** The water resources situation, its development, management and availability vary considerably from basin to basin. Many of the identified strategies/actions to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission are required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories. In this context, the State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the State Action Plan on Climate Change are being formulated by the States under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) which would give the holistic roadmap to achieve the desired goals of Integrated Water Resource Management.

2.2.2 Status Description at State/UT Level*(Range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups help to support implementation)*

Q. 2.2.2 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels?

Q.2.2.2 a. Basin /aquifer level organizations for leading implementation of IWRM; Status and Progress

Status is as same in Q.1.2.2 b

Q.2.2.2 b. Public participation in water resources policy, planning and management at the local level: Status and Progress

One of the key aspects of improving water and sanitation management in India is to support and strengthen the participation of local communities. At local level people's representative bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions, Water User Association, Municipal Bodies, District Boards etc. participate in the planning and implementation of various initiatives/ programmes in water sector. National Water Policy, 2012 has also emphasized for *"Local governing bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, etc., and Water Users Associations, wherever applicable, should be involved in planning of the projects. The unique needs and aspirations of the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, women and other weaker sections of the society should be given due consideration"*. Before taking up a water resources project, public hearings in the project affected area are conducted and views of affected people, experts, professionals etc. are obtained on the project report and incorporated suitably for implementation. Concerted efforts have been made to create a Jan Andolan (a mass movement) for Jal Andolan (a water movement) involving people, social organizations and civil society. Various initiatives and programmes have been launched for accelerating water resources planning and management which are as under:

- **Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)**– Under JSA, 657 Districts out of 767 Districts of the country have set up Jal Shakti Kendras for facilitating & sensitizing the citizens about rain water conservation measures in the districts. More than 1.30 lakh KisanMelas/Training programs held, more around 377 District Scientific Water Conservation Plans have been prepared, and 13 million saplings planted since the launch of the Campaign in 2019. Till date over 10 million water related structures have been created through community participation and ownership.
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- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)** aims to bring in behavioral changes in the community, from the prevailing attitude of consumption to conservation & smart water management. Communities at the Gram panchayat level are being assisted in collecting water related data and then preparing water budget and Water Security Plans (WSPs) at Gram Panchayat level and proposed supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures and demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc.

- **Amrit Sarovar- ‘Jan Bhagidari’** has been at the core of Amrit Sarovar Mission and involves people’s participation at all levels by forming User group. These User Groups are fully involved during the entire process of development of Amrit Sarovar viz feasibility assessment, execution and its utilisation. States/UTs are leveraging the participation of freedom fighters, eldest members of the panchayat, family members of freedom fighters and martyrs, Padma Awardees, etc. for the purposes like laying of foundation stone of the designated Amrit Sarovar sites, flag hoisting on important dates like 26th January and 15th August. Till date, rejuvenation of 66466 Amrit Sarovars have been completed.
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Various States have Water Users Associations (WUAs) which actively participate in policy, planning and management of water resources. Pani Panchayats & Self Help Groups reflects public participation in decision making on important issues and activities in relation to use and management of water resources. Details of some of the WUAs are as under:

- **Pani Bachao Paisa Kamao** - A scheme named “Pani Bachao Paisa Kamao” has been launched by the Govt. of Punjab. Under this scheme, farmers will get monetary benefit for less use of tube well. The purpose of the scheme is to ensure that farmers use power with restraint to pump out ground water. Also, details regarding the usage of power and money transferred into account of farmer would be given on phone.
- **Mera Pani, Meri Virasat** - The Govt. of Haryana has launched a scheme named “Mera Pani, Meri Virasat” for replacement of paddy by maize/cotton/bajra/pulses in 1 lakh hectare in targeted blocks having water table more than 40 meters. In addition to this, paddy cultivation will be restricted in gram panchayat agriculture land with groundwater level less than 35 meters. Under the scheme, Govt. will provide Rs. 7,000 per acre to those farmers who will diversify more than 50% of their kharif season paddy area. Also, farmers will not be allowed to cultivate paddy in any new areas where paddy was not grown the preceding year. Also, all those farmers who are operating their tube well with 50 horse power electric motor will not be allowed to grow paddy.
- **Gangajal Aapurti Yojana**- The Gangajal Aapurti Yojana was launched by the Govt of Bihar in 2019. Under this scheme, the Har Ghar Gangajal programme has been launched in November 2022 to harvest the excess water in the Ganga during the monsoon flooding season. This water would be stored, treated and piped to Rajgir, Gaya, and Bodhgaya, regions of Bihar that have for long depended on tankers of drinking water from adjoining districts.
- **Mission Kakatiya**: Mission Kakatiya was launched by the Telangana Government in 2015 with an aim to revive over 46,000 minor irrigation tanks spread across the state. The program is named after the Kakatiya dynasty, which was known for its irrigation infrastructure in the region. The main objective of Mission Kakatiya is to increase the water storage capacity in the

irrigation tanks and restore the ecological balance in the surrounding areas. The program aims to achieve this through desilting and removing encroachments around the tanks, repairing bunds and sluices, and improving the feeder channels.

- **Jal Jeevan Hariyali Yojana** -This Yojana has been started by the Government of Bihar with the aim of keeping the environment balanced and maintaining greenery in nature. This scheme was started in the year 2019 and in the last 2 years one crore saplings have been planted. In the year 2022 also 43.62 lakh saplings are to be planted. Further, under this scheme, the government will provide subsidy of Rs 75,500 to the farmers of the state for the construction of ponds, ponds, construction of wells, irrigation of agriculture etc.
- **Pani Panchayat (PP) Act, 2002 and Rule-2003** was enacted by the Government of Odisha to provide statutory backing to the WUAs with necessary amendments in 2006, 2008 and 2014 for better implementation and higher participation. The Act provides for farmers participation in the management of irrigation systems by way of forming PaniPanchayat constituted within a specified hydraulic boundary and funded by the government. Backed by Pani Panchayats Act (2002), participatory irrigation management is flourishing in Odisha. The decision of the Project Committee and Pani Panchayats to restrict paddy cultivation during Rabi season also proved to be effective in maximizing output. Currently there are about 37,000 Pani Panchayats functioning in Odisha alone. The formation of Water Users Associations in all categories of irrigation commands supplements this participatory approach.
- **West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project (WBADMIP)** - Precision Agriculture for Development India Foundation (PADIF) is working with the West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project (WBADMIP or abbreviated as “ADMI”) on a pilot to implement a mobile phone-based extension system for 10,000 farmers across West Bengal. This service, branded Krishi Katha, provides information on crop management, irrigation management and fisheries with the goal of strengthening the Department’s extension machinery and augmenting farmer livelihoods. Participating farmers belong to Water User Associations (WUAs), with roughly 8 farmers per WUA on-boarded onto the service in the selected 10 districts. As part of this service, farmers receive a weekly two minute long voice message providing advice and recommendations based on crop and weather cycles.
- **Gujarat –Sardar Sarovar Project (Underground pipeline network)**- In alignment with the objectives of PMKSY, in 2012 the Government of Gujarat formed a policy for the construction of sub-minor Underground Pipeline (UGPL) with effective participation of Water Users’ Associations (WUAs); the policy was revised in August-2014. The intervention using UGPL has brought immense benefits to the farmers of Sardar Sarovar Project, which includes: a) Saving of precious land as only right of use is required. b) Saving of precious water due to less conveyance losses due to evaporation and seepage. c) Tail-enders getting the water first. d) Less maintenance requirement.
- **Kerala – Community Based Micro irrigation** - A Community Based Micro Irrigation Project is being implemented in Kerala. It focuses on assimilation of lift irrigation potential coupled with micro-irrigation techniques, and empower farmers, in cash crops, fruit tree crops and vegetables to enhance productivity.

Q.2.2.2 c. Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management: Status and Progress

- **Vulnerable Groups, such as weaker and backwards communities** are given preferences in the Panchayats (Village Level Governance Body), Government Local Bodies, Municipalities, Legislative Assembly and Parliament. These elected functionaries have a greater role in decision making in respect of water resources planning and management as appropriate and participation is monitored through accountability mechanism.
- Further, **National Water Policy, 2012** has also emphasized for “**Local governing bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, and Water Users Associations**, wherever applicable, should be involved in planning of the projects. The unique needs and aspirations of the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, women and other weaker sections of the society should be given due consideration”.
- **Water conservation and harvesting** are the top priorities of the Government of India and one of the key aspects of improving water and sanitation management in India is to support and strengthen the participation of local communities involving people, social organizations, vulnerable groups and civil societies to join hands for water conservation and create “Jan-Andolan for Jal-Andolan” (People Movement for Water Movement) in 2019.

Q.2.2.2 d. Gender mainstreaming in water resources management

- Like Vulnerable Groups, Role of Women i.e. **Gender mainstreaming objectives** are consistently achieved and effectively address gender issues (Activities and outcomes reviewed and revised based on relevant accountability mechanism).
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)** is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed program in villages with an active participation of people especially women and rural communities. More than 5.24 lakh Paani Samiti (Water Committee)/Village Water & Sanitation Committees have been formed and over 5.12 lakh Village Action Plans have been prepared under JJM.
- **Local communities/Gram Panchayats** are to manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply infrastructures, their water resources and grey water. Woman plays a significant role in this Mission.
- **Lakhs of champion women contribute in success of the program**, which also plays role of Swachhagrahi, Women Sarpanch (Women Village Head), Rani Mistri, Artist, Motivator and others are leading the campaign adding Swachhata (Cleanliness) and energy to it.
- Further, **National Water Policy, 2012** has also emphasized for “Local governing bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, etc., and Water Users Associations, wherever applicable, should be involved in planning of the projects. The unique needs and aspirations of the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, women and other weaker sections of the society should be given due consideration”.

Q.2.2.2 e. Organizational framework for transboundary water management: Status and Progress

Arrangements for Trans-boundary Water Management are fully implemented. Trans-boundary cooperation on water resources is crucial for India and its neighbouring countries due to their shared river basins for management of water scarcity, prevention of conflicts, and promotion of sustainable development in the region. The various trans-boundary water cooperation agreements between India and its neighbours include:

- **Indus Water Treaty (Pakistan):** The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) governs the sharing of the Indus River's waters between India and Pakistan. The Treaty divided the six major rivers of the basin between the two countries.
- **Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (Bangladesh):** The Joint Rivers Commission of India and Bangladesh was constituted in the year 1972 as a bilateral mechanism to address issues of mutual interest on common / border / Trans-boundary Rivers. It was established with a view to maintain liaison in order to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximizing the benefits from common river systems. The JRC is headed by Water Resources Ministers of both the countries. Further, the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (1996) between India and Bangladesh aims to ensure an equitable distribution of the Ganges' waters.
- **Mahakali Treaty (Nepal):** The Mahakali Treaty (1996) outlines water-sharing arrangements for the river's utilization and includes provisions for hydropower development and flood management.

India has made efforts to engage with its neighbours through bilateral discussions, agreements, and regional forums to promote trans-boundary water cooperation. However, ongoing negotiations, mutual understanding, and continuous dialogue are essential to ensure sustainable water management and avoid conflicts in the region

One of the important areas of cooperation is sharing the flood data from Bhutan, from Nepal, from China, to Bangladesh and to Pakistan on a regular basis under various bilateral agreements.

Q.2.2.2 f. Sub-national authorities for leading IWRM implementation: Status and Progress

- Water is a State subject in India, in the State List at Entry 17 of List-II in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution (Article 246 refers). The development of water resources by any idea, module, plan etc., thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as much the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water resources Projects are to be carried out by the concerned State from their own resources as per their priorities. Most of the States have their own specific Acts/ laws related to management of Water Resources. Some of the states have already made institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins which have/ are in the process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM.
- Most of the States/UTs in the Country i.e. 16 States have their respective State Water Policies in line with the National Water Policy formulated on the principles of IWRM and more than half the States have Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs), which promote the advancement and scientific knowledge and provide capacity building of the various stakeholders in integrated manner. State Governments like Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities.

- State Governments like Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have constituted Water Resources Regulatory Authorities.
- Basin level organisations/ corporations have been created by various States to act on the principles of IWRM.

2.3 WAY FORWARD

- A lot of progress has already been made for integrating the organisations as per IWRM principles at National level. Further, it is a dynamic process and taken up as per need.
- Inter-ministerial arrangements are made to deal with specific issues/ concerns as per requirements.
- Various initiatives are being taken up for awareness generation and participation of public including women for gender main streaming in water resource management across the country.
- Private sectors are also encouraged to undertake Water Resources Projects independently or through joint venture with Academic/Public Sector Organizations. There are limitations in large scale participation of private sector in water resources management. However, continuous efforts are being made to engage them wherever feasible.
- Bilateral arrangements with the neighbouring countries are to be reviewed periodically. Ganga Water Treaty signed in 1996 between India and Bangladesh (for 30 years) is due for review in the year 2026.
- States/UTs in the country are in process of various stages for formulating and adopting Water Policies and framing their own specific Acts/ laws and institutional arrangements related to periodic revision of IWRM Plans for effective management of Water Resources.

CHAPTER-3 MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is about the different management tools and instruments that enable decision-makers and users to make rational choices between alternative actions. It includes management programs, monitoring water resources and the pressures on them, knowledge sharing and capacity development. It includes informed decision making, covering water availability monitoring and sustainable water use, pollution, water-related ecosystems and disasters, data and information sharing.

3.2 COMPARISON OF SCORES- MANAGEMENT

The status of progress for enabling environment with results of detailed SDG 6.5.1-IWRM Stage 1 country Survey questionnaire has shown improvement from a score of 63 in the Baseline Survey (2020) to a score of 76 in the 2023 survey.

3.2.1 Status Description at National Level(*Tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions*)

Q. 3.2.1 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?

Q.3.2.1 a. National monitoring of water availability(includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country) : Status and Progress

- Water resources potential of the Indian River basins has been estimated from time to time in the past and the latest study has been done using the space inputs and advanced technology in 2019. In addition, various river basin studies have been undertaken to support IWRM. River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan, etc.
- Further, Central Ground Water Board publishes its report on Dynamic Assessment of Ground Water every year. National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Program is being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Government of India in coordination with the State Ground Water Boards and related organisations throughout the country. Aquifer Maps and Aquifer Management Plans are prepared and shared with the State Governments and stakeholders even at grass-root levels. Out of the total 33 lakh Sqm. Kms of geographical area, 25 lakh Sqm. Kms has already been identified and covered under NAQUIM, till April, 2023.
- Many of the States/UTs have initiated action on the recommendations of the NAQUIM Program in their respective States/UTs.
- Under NAQUIM-2, the Ground Water Management Plans prepared are to be further narrowed down to Block level in the scale of 1:10,000 so that the Management Plans can be designed and implemented in an effective way.

- National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) has been set up by the Government of India on 28th March, 2018 to act as a central repository of updated water data and allied themes.
- NWIC is encouraging and supporting states to establish State Water Informatics Centres (SWIC) with the goal of optimising the use of water data within states and adding value to existing data through standardisation, increased interoperability, improved data validation and integration of latest technologies and GIS framework. The basic objective of establishing SWIC is to empower states with digital, validated, on-line water resources information system required for better planning and management of water resources at State level and simultaneously to feed the central system for basin and regional level policy planning and taking strategic decisions based on authentic data analytics.
- National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) provides key inputs (in form of space based data) for planning, monitoring and management of several irrigation projects, estimation of availability of surface water resources and various water balance components. Several projects were executed by NRSC on the performance evaluation of irrigation commands and irrigation potential utilization, assessment of irrigation infrastructure across the country, space inputs for feasibility studies for Inter Linking of rivers, reservoir sedimentation, seasonal snow and water bodies information, snow melt runoff etc. The strength of dynamic multi-sensor / satellite based information is providing scope for the development of water resources information systems at state / central level. These information systems are better focused for organization of water resources related database, collection and integration of field data, dissemination to the stake holders for analysis and preparation of water management plans.
- India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the National Meteorological Service of the country dealing with all matters relating to meteorology and allied subjects. E.g To take meteorological observations and to provide current and forecast meteorological information for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities like agriculture, irrigation, etc. they also provide meteorological statistics required for agriculture, water resource management, and other nation-building activities

Q.3.2.1 b. Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level, (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country) : Status and Progress

Various initiatives and programmes have been launched for accelerating water resources planning and management which are as under:

- National Water Policy, 2012 has given comprehensive guidelines on water use efficiency in different aspects of water resources use and development. Emphasis has been laid on evolving benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing to promote and incentivize efficient use of water. It has envisaged an institutional arrangement for promotion, regulation and evolving mechanisms for efficient use of water at basin/sub-basin level.
- Sahi Fasal campaign was launched in 2019 to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive, but use water very efficiently; and are economically remunerative; are healthy and nutritious; suited to the agro-climatic-hydro

characteristics of the area; and are environmentally friendly. Creating awareness among farmers on appropriate crops, micro-irrigation, soil moisture conservation etc; weaning them away from water intensive crops like paddy, sugarcane etc. to crops like corn, maize etc. which require less water; assisting policy makers to frame policies that make effective pricing of inputs (water and electricity); improve procurement and market for these alternate crops; create appropriate storage them etc. ultimately leading to increase in the income of farmers are the key elements of “Sahi Fasal”

- The Government is making all efforts to enhance water use efficiency at farm level through adoption of micro irrigation in all the States of the Country. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC) from 2015-16 in all the States of the Country with the objective to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting appropriate technological interventions like Drip & sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation techniques.
- The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP) from 2009-10 (now subsumed into Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) with an objective to cover 55 million hectares of rain fed land by 2027. The IWMP is the second largest watershed programme in the world after China’s.
- Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain campaign for water security in the mountain regions of India participatory Springshed Management approach has been launched through Science based planning, designing and Monitoring & Evaluation, to strengthen the capacity of communities, sensitization and awareness of different stakeholders, sustain water security through community participation.
- Piped irrigation network is being promoted for conveyance of irrigation water, to avoid land acquisition and related issues. In order to facilitate its adoption by the States, guidelines on design of pressurized pipe irrigation system has been published by Central Water Commission in 2017. Further, while minimum 10% micro-irrigation is mandatorily required for command area development works being funded by Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- **Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)**– Under JSA, 657 Districts out of 767 Districts of the country have set up Jal Shakti Kendras for facilitating & sensitizing the citizens about rain water conservation measures in the districts. More than 1.30 lakh KisanMelas/Training programs held, more around 377 District Scientific Water Conservation Plans have been prepared, and 13 million saplings planted since the launch of the Campaign in 2019. Till date over 10 million water related structures have been created through community participation and ownership.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**–Following the bottom-up approach, JJM is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven community-managed programme. More than 5.24 lakh PaaniSamitis/ Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have been formed and over 5.12 lakh (0.51 million) Village Action Plan have been prepared under Jal Jeevan Mission to manage, operate, and maintain in-village water supply infrastructure.
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)** aims to bring in behavioral changes in the community, from the prevailing attitude of consumption to conservation & smart water management. Communities at the Gram panchayat level are being assisted in collecting water related data and then preparing water budget and Water Security Plans (WSPs) at Gram Panchayat level

and proposed supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures and demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc.

- **Amrit Sarovar- 'Jan Bhagidari'** has been at the core of Amrit Sarovar Mission and involves people's participation at all levels by forming User group. These User Groups are fully involved during the entire process of development of Amrit Sarovar viz feasibility assessment, execution and its utilisation. States/UTs are leveraging the participation of freedom fighters, eldest members of the panchayat, family members of freedom fighters and martyrs, Padma Awardees, etc. for the purposes like laying of foundation stone of the designated Amrit Sarovar sites, flag hoisting on important dates like 26th January and 15th August. Till date, rejuvenation of 66466 AmritSarovarshave been completed.
- **Namami Gange Programme** was launched in June 2014 for a period up to 31st March, 2021 to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries. Under Namami Gange Programme, a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (Ghats and Crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Various awareness activities through rallies, campaigns, exhibitions, shramdaan, cleanliness drives, competitions, plantation drives and development and distribution of resource materials have been organized and for wider publicity the mass mediums such as TV/Radio, print media advertisements, advertorials, featured articles have been published.
- Various States have **Water Users Associations (WUAs)** which actively participate in policy, planning and management of water resources. PaniPanchayats & Self Help Groups reflects public participation in decision making on important issues and activities in relation to use and management water resources.
- **Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)** has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA has advised States/UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to Industries, Infrastructure units and Mining projects in feasible areas in certain States/UTs where regulation is not being done by the respective State/UTs.
- **Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020** has been prepared by **CGWB** in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which addresses convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level and targets to expand the cultivable area under assured irrigation. PMKSY aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. The scheme further aims to increase ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment of tank commands etc.

- **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)** in the country from 2015-16. During the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). From the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. Out of the total micro-irrigation potential of 72 million hectares of the country, an area of 13.8 million hectares has been covered till date.
- The **Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India** has set up the **Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE)** under the **National Water Mission** on 20.10.2022 to act as a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country. The Bureau engages with various stakeholders in developing standards, implement, prepare case studies, make necessary regulatory directions to promote water use efficiency, assessment of water footprint and water auditing in agriculture sector, showcasing national/international best practices and evolving innovative mechanism to secure community participation.
- **National Water Mission (NWM)** has undertaken baseline studies for irrigation projects and benchmarking studies for industries on water use efficiency through reputed institutes. Further, the 'SahiFasal' campaign of NWM has created mass awareness about efficient use of water. SahiFasal promotes crops, which are suited to the agro-climatic zone keeping in view water availability.
- **Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR) with technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB)** has taken up a new initiative called '**Support for Irrigation Modernization Programme**' (**SIMP**) for application of national and international best practices for modernizing Major & Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects in India to improve water use efficiency and crop water productivity.
- The **1stAll India Annual States' Ministers Conference on Water 'Vision@2047'** was organized in 2023 with an objective to deliberate on Water Vision for India for the next 25 years and to discuss way forward to optimally utilize water resources for holistic economic and human development in a sustainable manner.

Q.3.2.1 c. Pollution control from the national level: Status and Progress

- The **National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)** has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers excluding river Ganga and its tributaries which is covered under NamamiGange Program, on cost sharing basis. etc. Till February 2023, NRCP has covered polluted stretches on 36 rivers in 80 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the project sanctioned cost of Rs. 6248.16 crore (INR 62.5 billion), and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2746 Million Litres per Day (MLD) has been created.
- Under **National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**, in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), monitors water quality of lakes at 378 locations, ponds at 138 locations and tanks at 106 locations. Further, the bathing water quality of lakes, tanks and ponds are verified with the Primary Water Quality Criteria for Outdoor Bathing (PWQC) notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

- Under **Namami Gange Programme**, a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (Ghats and Crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Since untreated domestic/industrial wastewater is the main reason for pollution in the river, 192 sewerage infrastructure projects have been taken up for creation & rehabilitation of 6030 Million Litres per Day (MLD) of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity. Namami Gange Mission was recognized as one of the world's top 10 ecosystem restoration flagships at a function in the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) in Montreal, Canada on 14th December 2022, the World Restoration Day.
- **Central Water Commission (CWC)** monitors water quality at 552 key locations (519 Water Quality Sites and 33 Water Quality Sampling) covering all the river basins of India. CWC is also maintaining a Three Tier Laboratory System for analysis of the parameters as follows:
 - **Level- I Laboratories** are located at **295 nos. of field water quality monitoring stations** on major rivers of India where **physical parameters** such as **temperature, colour, odour electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, pH and dissolved oxygen** of river water are monitored and observed.
 - **Level- II Laboratories – 18 nos. at selected Division Offices to analyze 25 nos. of physio-chemical characteristics and bacteriological parameters** of river water.
 - **Level-III Laboratories- 5 nos.** are functioning at Varanasi, New Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad and Coimbatore, where **41 parameters including heavy metals/ toxic parameters** are being analysed.

Q.3.2.1 d. Management of water-related ecosystems and biodiversity from the national level: Status and Progress

- The CWC has formulated comprehensive Guidelines for preparing Operation and Maintenance Manual. **The guidelines encompasses the sustainable management of water related ecosystem and biodiversity.**
- Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has released **Water Bodies First-Census Report in April, 2023**. The Census provides a comprehensive inventory of India's water resources, including natural and man-made water bodies like; ponds, tanks, lakes and more and also data on the encroachment of water bodies. As per the Census-2023, **24.20 lakh water bodies** have been enumerated in the country, out of which 97.10% (23.50 lakh) are in the rural areas and only 2.90% (69,485) are in the urban areas.
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has enacted **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972** to provide **protection for wild animals, birds or ancillary** or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the **ecological and environment security** of the country.

Further, the **National Forest Policy formulated in 1988** is targeted to have a **minimum of one-third of the land area of the country forest or tree cover**. In the **Hills and Mountains Region**, the aim should be to maintain **two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation** to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system.

- MoEF& CC notified Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 for establishing authorities in this regard.

- Environment Protection Act, 1986 is designed to provide co-ordination of Central & State Authorities to curb the pollution in water bodies.
- MoEF&CC is currently implementing National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) scheme for conservation and management of wetlands (includes lakes) in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments.
- Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies - The scheme envisages comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems including de-silting of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture, horticulture productivity, and development of tourism, cultural activities and increased availability of drinking water. Presently this scheme is part of Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
- The National River Conservation Directorate, functioning under the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, and Ministry of Jal Shakti providing financial assistance to the State Government for conservation of rivers under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)'. National River Conservation Plan to the State Governments/ local bodies to set up infrastructure for pollution abatement of rivers in identified polluted river stretches based on proposals received from the State Governments/ local bodies.
- National Water Policy, 2012 has stated ecological needs of the river to be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods, etc., and should accommodate developmental needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use.
- Under Namami Gange Program extended up to March 2026, a comprehensive set of interventions such as; waste water treatment, solid waste treatment, river front management (Ghats & crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation and public participation etc. Have been taken up for rejuvenation of the River Ganga and its tributaries.
- In addition, various other initiatives are being taken up for management of water related ecosystems and biodiversity across the country. In addition River Basin Authorities needs to be established.

Q.3.2.1 e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level: Status and Progress

Management Instruments can cover understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction and enhancing disaster preparedness.

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Guidelines on Management of Floods was prepared in January, 2008.

- National Disaster Management Guidelines on management of Urban Flooding was prepared in September, 2010.
- National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)-2016 has been updated in November, 2019.
- Roadmap for Mitigation of Urban Flood – The roadmap was prepared under the sub-heads, viz (a) Warning; (b) Drainage; (c) Urban Water Bodies; (d) Urban Planning; and, (e) Response and Capacity-Building.
- Section 37 of the DMA-2005 provides that every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall prepare a Disaster Management Plan (DMP), specifying inter-alia the measures to be taken for prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- Section 23 of DMA-2005 provides for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan for every State/UT. The Plan shall inter-alia include the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- NDMA awarded one project to The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) for development of Flood Early Warning system for Guwahati Town for the use of Guwahati Municipal Corporation. The system will run/tested by TERI Team before handing over the final product to NDMA/Assam, SDMA.
- For effective co-ordination and response during disaster, NDMA conducts State level/ Multi-State disaster specific Mock Experiences (MEs), including floods. Such MEs are based around the hazard risk vulnerability of the State/UT. Since inception, NDMA has conducted about 895 such MEs for all the disasters across India.
- NDMA is implementing Aapda Mitra Scheme covering 30 Flood Prone Districts of 25 States of India to train 6000 Community Volunteers (200 per district) in disaster response districts and provide them a Personal Protection Equipment Kit with the aim to provide the volunteers with the skills that they would need to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster there, by enabling them to undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations such as floods, flash-floods and urban flooding. So far, out of 6,000 volunteers, 5,116 have been trained.
- Further, CWC is entrusted with monitoring of flood situation in the country during designated flood period by observing water levels/ discharges along the major rivers in the country and issuing flood forecasts to the local administration/ project authorities/ State Governments and other Central Ministries such as Home Ministry, NDMA/ NDRF etc. **Flood Forecasting Network covers 325 stations covering 197 low lying area/ cities and towns besides 128 reservoirs all over the country spreading over twenty river systems. The flood forecasting and advance warning for 197 low lying areas/ towns and 128 reservoirs help the user agencies in deciding mitigating measures like evacuation of people and shifting their movable property to safer locations. The Inflow Forecasts at 128 reservoirs are used by the dam authorities in timely operation of reservoir gates for safe flood discharges downstream as well as to ensure adequate storage in the reservoirs for meeting irrigation and hydropower generation demands during non-monsoon period.**

- Dam Safety Act was passed in 2021 to provide for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dam for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- CWC has published Guidelines for Developing Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for Dams in 2016, comprising all elements of an EAP; contains inundation maps to show the disaster management authorities the critical areas for providing necessary relief and taking rescue actions in case of an emergency. For these reasons, EAPs provide a mechanism for coordination among all the agencies and defines their roles and responsibilities and the actions to be taken to minimize loss of life and damage to environment and property.
- In order to ensure sustainable development from water resources the Government of India have enacted various Acts and Legislations. Prominent among these is the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 through which the Government has acquired wide powers for protecting the environment. As per this Act, the State Governments/Project Authorities are required to submit Environmental Impact Assessment Statements (EIS) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for obtaining environmental clearance to the project. It is also mandatory to get clearance from forest angle (if forest land is involved in the project) in addition to environmental clearance.
- Government of India, with financial assistance from the World Bank initiated Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in with an objective to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams along with dam safety institutional strengthening with system wide management approach. This Scheme addressed overarching pillars of dam safety like structural integrity, surveillance and maintenance, instrumentation and monitoring, design intrinsic risks, natural hazard risks, emergency and operational planning with adequate provision of capacity building including physical rehabilitation.
- The Flood Management Programme (FMP) is a scheme of Government of India wherein central assistance is provided to State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion.
- Some of the measures taken for combating sea erosion and protection of India's coastal areas and coastal communities are as follows:
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 with a view to conserve and protect coastal stretches, marine areas and to ensure livelihood security to the fisherman other local communities. As per CRZ notification, 2019, certain coastal areas were declared as coastal regulation zone, wherein setting up of industries and expansion of industries are prohibited activities and other developmental activities/projects are regulated/ permitted as per provisions of the said notification. The notification also provides for 'No Development Zones' (NDZ) along various categories of coastal areas to protect India's coastline from encroachment, erosion and accretion.
- MoEFCC has delineated the hazard line for the entire coast of the country. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including sea level rise due to climate change. This line is to be used by agencies in Coastal States as a tool for Disaster Management including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. The hazard line features in the new Coastal Zone Management Plans of the coastal States / Union territories approved by the MoEFCC.
- A national strategy for coastal protection along with guidelines has been framed for all Coastal States and Union Territories by MoEFCC.

- The Flood Management scheme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, including anti-sea erosion schemes, are planned and executed by the State Governments with their own resources as per priorities of States. Union Government renders assistance to states which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.
- Considering the importance of collection of data on coastal processes towards coastal protection measures, a new component "Coastal Management Information System (CMIS)" was initiated under the Central Sector Plan Scheme "Development of Water Resources Information System". CMIS is a data collection activity carried out to collect near shore coastal data which can be used in planning, design, construction and maintenance of site specific coastal protection structures at vulnerable Coastal stretches.
- **Climate change considerations:** The water resources situation, its development, management and availability vary considerably from basin to basin. Many of the identified strategies/actions to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission are required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories. In this context, the State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the **State Action Plan on Climate Change** are being formulated by the States under the **National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)** which would give the **holistic roadmap to achieve the desired goals of Integrated Water Resource Management including water related disaster management.**

3.2.2 Status Description at State/UT Level *(Tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions)*

Q. 3.2.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?

Q.3.2.2 a. Basin management instruments: Status and Progress

- Brahmaputra Board (BB), Krishna River Management Board (KRMB), Godavari River Management Board (GRMB), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Tungabhadra Board (TB), Narmada Control Authority (NCA) & Bansagar Control Board (BCB) are such instruments based in basin both at the National and State level which have been used for basin management. River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan, Water Sharing and Management arrangements among the co-basin states of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagar etc basins.
- Further, Basin level organisations/ corporations have been created by various States to act on the principles of IWRM.
- The guidelines for IWRM formulated by CWC are being used by various authorities at National and sub-national level.

Q.3.2.2 b. Aquifer management instruments: Status and Progress

- Water is State Subject as per the Constitution of India. **States have their own specific Acts/laws related to management of water resources.** Some of the states have already made institutional arrangements specific to their river basins/ sub-basins which have/ are in the process of preparing and managing their water resources as per IWRM.

- **National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Program** under Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM&R) scheme is being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Government of India in coordination with the State Ground Water Boards and related organisations throughout the country.
- **Aquifer Maps and Aquifer Management Plans** are prepared and shared with the State Governments and stakeholders even at grass-root levels. Out of the total 33 lakh Sqm. Kms of geographical area, 25 lakh Sqm. Kms has already been identified and covered under NAQUIM, till April, 2023. Many of the States/UTs have initiated action on the recommendations of the NAQUIM Program in their respective States/UTs.
- Further, Government of India is implementing the **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)** in identified water stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs) pertaining to 80 districts of seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. The scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2020 for a period of 5 years. One of the important aspect of the scheme is preparation of Water Security Plans (WSPs) at GP level by the communities having details about the water budget and proposed supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures and demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. These interventions are being executed through convergence of various ongoing Central / State Government Schemes by concerned line departments.

Q.3.2.2 c. Data and information sharing within countries at all levels: Status and Progress

- Hydrological Data and Information collected all across the country is made available online at <https://indiawris.gov.in> for access to everyone across the World. Data with respect to the flow in and utilization of the rivers waters is exchanged on monthly basis amongst all the stakeholders and sharing arrangements are implemented effectively.
- Water Sharing and Management arrangements exist among the co-basin states of the Narmada, Cauvery, Godavari, Tungbhadra, Damodar, Betwa, Bansagaretc basins.
- River Basin Plans have been developed from time to time for various basins like Ganga Basin Plan, Brahmaputra Master Plan, Tapi River Basin Management Plan, Brahmani-Baitarni IWRM Plan etc.

Q.3.2.2d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries: Status and Progress

- Arrangements for Trans-boundary Water Management and data sharing are effectively implemented.
- Trans-boundary cooperation on water resources is crucial for India and its neighbouring countries due to their shared river basins for management of water scarcity, prevention of conflicts, and promotion of sustainable development in the region. The various trans-boundary water cooperation agreements between India and its neighbours include:
- **Indus Water Treaty (Pakistan):** The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) governs the sharing of the Indus River's waters between India and Pakistan. The Treaty divided the six major rivers of the basin between the two countries.

- **Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (Bangladesh):** The Joint Rivers Commission of India and Bangladesh was constituted in the year 1972 as a bilateral mechanism to address issues of mutual interest on common / border / Trans-boundary Rivers. It was established with a view to maintain liaison in order to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximizing the benefits from common river systems. The JRC is headed by Water Resources Ministers of both the countries. Further, the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty (1996) between India and Bangladesh aims to ensure an equitable distribution of the Ganges' waters.
- **Mahakali Treaty (Nepal):** The Mahakali Treaty (1996) outlines water-sharing arrangements for the river's utilization and includes provisions for hydropower development and flood management.
- India has made efforts to engage with its neighbours through bilateral discussions, agreements, and regional forums like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to promote trans-boundary water cooperation. However, ongoing negotiations, mutual understanding, and continuous dialogue are essential to ensure sustainable water management and avoid conflicts in the region
- One of the important areas of cooperation is sharing the flood data from Bhutan, from Nepal, from China, to Bangladesh and to Pakistan on a regular basis under various bilateral agreements.

3.3 WAY FORWARD

- Periodic assessment of water resources availability in India is to be carried out on regular basis.
- Various other initiatives are being taken up for controlling water pollution across the country. In addition River Basin Authorities needs to be established.
- Under Namami Gange Program extended upto March 2026, a comprehensive set of interventions such as; waste water treatment, solid waste treatment, river front management (Ghats & crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation and public participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of the River Ganga and its tributaries. In addition, various other initiatives are being taken up for management of water related ecosystems and biodiversity across the country. In addition River Basin Authorities needs to be established.
- Various other initiatives are being taken up for water related disaster management across the country.

CHAPTER-4 FINANCING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Financing is concerned with the adequacy of the finance available for water resources development and its management from various sources on time. Finance for investment and recurring costs come from many sources. The most common being Central Government budget allocations to the relevant Ministries and other Authorities.

4.2 COMPARISON OF SCORES – FINANCING

The status of progress for enabling environment with results of detailed SDG 6.5.1-IWRM Stage 1 country Survey questionnaire has shown improvement from a score of 37 in the Baseline Survey (2020) to a score of 73 in the 2023 survey.

4.2.1 Status Description at National Level (*Budget and finance for water resources development and management*)

Q. 4.2.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level?

Q.4.2.1 a. National budget for water resources infrastructure (investment and recurrent costs); Status and Progress

- Each year, a revised budget gets allocated through demand of grants in the Parliament. Sufficient budget is disbursed according to the planned activities in water sector and its utilization is also monitored periodically. There are various schemes which are funded at National level and executed by State/ Local Bodies eg. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna, Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Shakti Abhiyan etc.
- The total outlay for JJM and AMRUT Mission 2.0 is INR 3,60,000 Crore and INR 2,99,000 Crore respectively.
- AMRUT 2.0 will promote circular economy of water through development of City Water Balance Plan (CWBP) for each city focusing on recycle/reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation. It will help cities to identify scope for projects focusing on universal coverage of functional water tap connections, water source conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/reuse of treated used water, and rainwater harvesting. Based on the projects identified in CWBP, Mission envisages to make cities 'water secure' through circular economy of water.
- The government has provided a budgetary allocation for rural job guarantee scheme, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) of INR 61,032.65 Crore for 2023-24 in the Union Budget.

Q.4.2.1 b. National budget for IWRM elements (investments and recurrent costs)

Under the budget allocated to Union Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, various initiatives and programmes have been implemented for catering to the IWRM and accelerating water resources planning and management in India which are as under:

- **Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)**– Under JSA, 657 Districts out of 767 Districts of the country have set up Jal Shakti Kendras for facilitating & sensitizing the citizens about rain water conservation measures in the districts. More than 1.30 lakh KisanMelas/Training programs held, more around 377 District Scientific Water Conservation Plans have been prepared, and 13 million saplings planted since the launch of the Campaign in 2019. Till date over 10 million water related structures have been created through community participation and ownership.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**–Following the bottom-up approach, JJM is being implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven community-managed programme. More than 5.24 lakh Paani Samitis/ Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have been formed and over 5.12 lakh (0.51 million) Village Action Plan have been prepared under Jal Jeevan Mission to manage, operate, and maintain in-village water supply infrastructure.
- **Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)** aims to bring in behavioral changes in the community, from the prevailing attitude of consumption to conservation & smart water management. Communities at the Gram panchayat level are being assisted in collecting water related data and then preparing water budget and Water Security Plans (WSPs) at Gram Panchayat level and proposed supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures and demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc.
- **Amrit Sarovar- ‘Jan Bhagidari’** has been at the core of Amrit Sarovar Mission and involves people’s participation at all levels by forming User group. These User Groups are fully involved during the entire process of development of Amrit Sarovar viz feasibility assessment, execution and its utilisation. States/UTs are leveraging the participation of freedom fighters, eldest members of the panchayat, family members of freedom fighters and martyrs, Padma Awardees, etc. for the purposes like laying of foundation stone of the designated Amrit Sarovar sites, flag hoisting on important dates like 26th January and 15th August. Till date, rejuvenation of 66466 Amrit Sarovars have been completed.
- **Namami Gange Programme** was launched in June 2014 for a period up to 31st March, 2021 to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries. Under Namami Gange Programme, a comprehensive set of interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, river front management (Ghats and Crematoria development), e-flow, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and Public Participation etc. have been taken up for rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Various awareness activities through rallies, campaigns, exhibitions, shramdaan, cleanliness drives, competitions, plantation drives and development and distribution of resource materials have been organized and for wider publicity the mass mediums such as TV/Radio, print media advertisements, advertorials, featured articles have been published.
- Various States have **Water Users Associations (WUAs)** which actively participate in policy, planning and management of water resources. Pani Panchayats& Self Help Groups reflects public participation in decision making on important issues and activities in relation to use and management water resources.

- **Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)** has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the “Environment (Protection) Act, 1986” for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA has advised States/UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to Industries, Infrastructure units and Mining projects in feasible areas in certain States/UTs where regulation is not being done by the respective State/UTs.
- **Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020** has been prepared by CGWB in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which addresses convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level and targets to expand the cultivable area under assured irrigation. PMKSY aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. The scheme further aims to increase ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment of tank commands etc.
- **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW)** is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the country from 2015-16. During the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). From the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. Out of the total micro-irrigation potential of 72 million hectares of the country, an area of 13.8 million hectares has been covered till date.
- The **Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India** has set up the Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) under the National Water Mission on 20.10.2022 to act as a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country. The Bureau engages with various stakeholders in developing standards, implement, prepare case studies, make necessary regulatory directions to promote water use efficiency, assessment of water footprint and water auditing in agriculture sector, showcasing national/international best practices and evolving innovative mechanism to secure community participation.
- **National Water Mission (NWM)** has undertaken baseline studies for irrigation projects and benchmarking studies for industries on water use efficiency through reputed institutes. Further, the ‘Sahi Fasal’ campaign of NWM has created mass awareness about efficient use of water. Sahi Fasal promotes crops, which are suited to the agro-climatic zone keeping in view water availability.
- **Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR), the then Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India** with technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has taken up a new initiative called ‘Support for Irrigation Modernization Programme’ (SIMP) for application of national and

international best practices for modernizing Major & Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects in India to improve water use efficiency and crop water productivity.

- **Climate change considerations:** Sufficient budget have been allocated to different ministries including Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change , etc., to tackle the challenges of climate change. The water resources situation, its development, management and availability vary considerably from basin to basin. Many of the identified strategies/actions to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission are required to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories. In this context, the State Specific Action Plans for Water Sector aligned with the State Action Plan on Climate Change are being formulated by the States under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) which would give the holistic roadmap to achieve the desired goals of Integrated Water Resource Management.

4.2.2 Status Description at State/UT Level*(Budget and finance for water resources development and management)*

Q. 4.2.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?

Q.4.2.2 a. Sub-national or basin budgets for water resources infrastructure (investment and recurrent costs) : Status and Progress

In India, States/UTs have their own budget allocation system in place (together with assistance from the Central Government) and State Water Resources Departments utilize these budgets according to their planned activities including; National Hydrology Project (NHP), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM), National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), Special Purpose Vehicle Projects (SPVP), etc. for the development of water resources in their respective States/UTs. Accountability mechanism is effective.

Q.4.2.2 b. Revenues raised for IWRM elements: Status and Progress

India agricultural needs, low farm holdings requires appropriate support. However, to serve the needs of marginalised and vulnerable sections of society, sometimes it is necessary to provide the same free of cost/nominal cost. However, Various institutional mechanisms such as Water User Associations, Municipal Corporations etc. exist for collection of revenue for planning and implementation of IWRM elements at their specific levels. Accountability mechanism exists.

Q.4.2.2 c. Financing for transboundary cooperation: Status and Progress

Sufficient funding is made available for financing arrangements for transboundary cooperation.

Q.4.2.2 d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements (investment and recurrent costs): Status and Progress

Allocations/expenditure in water sector keeps focus on IWRM.

4.3 WAY FORWARD

- Mechanisms are being put into operation for full utilization of allocated funds and post project evaluation.
- Mechanisms are being put into operation to enhance the coverage of collection of revenue.
- The funding pattern for transboundary cooperation is regularly updated/ revised in view of the emerging scenarios.

CHAPTER -5
INDICATOR-WISE SDG 6.5.1 IWRM SCORE STAGE 1 COUNTRY SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Average score of all the four sections by averaging all questionnaires in each section, rounded to the nearest whole number is calculated and then average of the four sections (Whole Number) is calculated for overall score of Indicator 6.5.1 (rounded to the nearest whole number).

5.2 OVERALL STATUS OF SDG 6.5.1 IWRM

SECTIONS	Average Score
Section 1- Enabling Environment	76
Section 2- Institutions and Participations	76
Section 3- Management Instruments	76
Section 4- Financing	73
Indicator 6.5.1 Score (Degree of IWRM Implementation 0-100)	75

List of Stakeholders sent by Country Focal Point
SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Survey Questionnaire sent for collecting data and information
under Stage-1 Country Survey-2023

S. No.	Centre/State/UTs/WALMIs	Address	Email IDs
Centre			
1	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	chmn-egwb@nic.in; tschmn-cgwb@nic.in
2		Commissioner Indus, Ministry of Jal Shakti	commindus-mowr@nic.in
3	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest, & Climate Change (MoEF&CC)	secy-moef@nic.in
4		Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	ccb-cpcb@nic.in
5	Ministry of Home Affairs	Head of Department, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	secretary@ndma.gov.in; kkishore@ndma.gov.in
States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Shashi Bhushan Kumar, Principal Secretary (WR) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	psdwrap15@gmail.com; splcs-wrd@ap.gov.in
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. Anirudh Singh, State Secretary (WR & Irrigation), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar	secretaryplanning@yahoo.com; secretarywrd6@gmail.com
3	Assam	Sh. S. Abbasi, Addl. Chief Secretary (WR) Government of Assam, Guwahati	iphsecy- hp@nic.in;secyirrigassam@yahoo.in
4	Bihar	Sh. Chaitanya Prasad, Addl. Chief Secretary (WR & Irrigation), Government of Bihar, Patna	wrd-bih@nic.in
5	Chattisgarh	Sh. Ambalgan P. State Secretary (WR / Irrigation), Government of Chattisgarh, Raipur	secy-wrd.cg@gov.in; secy-phed.cg@gov.in
6	Goa	Sh. Subhas Chandra, Secretariat (WR), Secretariat, Porvorim, Goa	sec-wrd@goa.gov.in; secpanch-sect.goa@nic.in





S. No.	Centre/State/UTs/ WALMIs	Address	Email IDs
7	Gujarat	Sh. K.A. Patel, State Secretary (Irrigation), Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	secwr@gujarat.gov.in
8	Haryana	Sh. Pankaj Agrawal, Commissioner & Secretary (WR / Irrigation), Government of Haryana, Chandigarh	eicirrigation@yahoo.com
9	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Amitabh Awasthi, State Secretary (WR/Irrigation), Government of Himachal Pradesh	tdsecy-hp@nic.in; revsecy-hp@nic.in; iphsecy-hp@nic.in;
10	Jharkhand	Sh. Prashant Kumar State Secretary (WR) Govt of Jharkhand Ranchi	sec-wrd-jhr@nic.in
11	Karnataka	Sh. Rakesh Singh, State Secretary (WR), Government of Karnataka, Vidhansopudha, Bengaluru	prs-wr@karnataka.gov.in;
12	Kerala	Sh. Pranabjyothi Nath, State Secretary (WR / PHED/ Irrigation), Government of Kerala	prlsecy.scdd@kerala.gov.in
13	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Sheonarayan Misra, Addl. Chief Secy (WR), Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	pswr@mp.gov.in
14	Maharashtra	Sh. Deepak Kapoor, State Secretary (Irrigation), Government of Maharashtra, Mantrealaya, Mumbai	sec.wcd@maharashtra.gov.in; psecwr.wrd@maharashtra.gov.in; sec_cad@maharashtra.gov.in
15	Manipur	Sh. T. Ranjit Singh, Commissioner Secretary (WR), Government of Manipur, Imphal	trsingh13@yahoo.co.in; ceifcdmanipur@yahoo.co.in; jacinthazarus@gmail.com
16	Meghalaya	Dr. P. Shakil Ahmed, Principal Secy, WRD, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong	drshakilp@rediffmail.com; dwahlang@yahoo.com
17	Mizoram	Sh. J. Hmingthanmawi, State Secretary (Irrigation), Government of Mizoram, Aizawal	agrdepmez2021@gmail.com
18	Nagaland	Sh. Kevisa Kense, IAS, State Secretary (WR), Government of Nagaland, Kohima	secyirrig-ngl@nic.in; commnsecyifc@gmail.com

S. No.	Centre/State/UTs/ WALMIs	Address	Email IDs
19	Odisha	Ms. Anu Garg, State Secretary (WR/Irrigation), Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar	wrsec.or@nic.in
20	Punjab	Sh. Krishan Kumar, State Secretary (WR & Irrigation) Government of Punjab	psi@punjab.gov.in
21	Rajasthan	Sh. Subodh Agrawal, Addl. Chief Secretary (WR), Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur	acs.phed@rajasthan.gov.in; osdwr@gmail.com
22	Sikkim	Sh. Kewal Prasad Sharma, Secretary (WR), Government of Sikkim, Gangtok	secy.irri@gmail.com; kps42@gmail.com
23	Tamilnadu	Sh. Sandeep Saxena, Addl. Chief Secretary (WR), Govt. of Tamilnadu, Chennai	wrdsec@tn.gov.in; pwdsec@tn.gov.in
24	Telangana	Dr. Rajat Kumar, State Secretary (WR / Irrigation), Government of Telangana, Hyderabad	secy-irg@telangana.gov.in
25	Tripura	Sh. Jitender Kumar Sinha, State Secretary (WR/PHED/Irrigation), Government of Tripura, Agartala	spsecyudd@gmail.com; kirangitteias@gmail.com
26	Uttarakhand	Sh. Nitesh Jha, State Secretary (WR/DDWS), Government of Uttarakhand	secynkjha@gmail.com; uttarkhandwrd@gmail.com; secy-irri-ua@nic.in
27	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Anil Garg, State Secretary (Irrigation & WR), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	psag71@gmail.com; psecup.irrig@nic.in; ps.irrup@gmail.com,
28	West Bengal	Sh. Prabhat Kumar Mishra, State Secretary (WR), Government of West Bengal, Salt Lake, Kolkata	wridd.wb@gmail.com; psecy.wridd-wb@gov.in
Union Territories			
1	Andaman and Nicobar	Ms. Nandani Paliwal, Commissioner Secretary (WR, PHED, Irrigation, RD , Agriculture) Government of Andaman and Nicobar, Port Blair	secretary.an102@gmail.com; secretary.shipping.pwd.201@gmail.com
2	Chandigarh	Smt. Anindita Mitra, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh	comm-mcc-chd@nic.in; admr-chd@nic.in; adviser-chd@nic.in
3	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Dr. Saurabh Mishra, Secretary (WR), Govt of Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	secy-pwd@ddd.gov.in; devcom-dd@nic.in; fs-dmn-dd@nic.in

S. No.	Centre/State/UTs/ WALMIs	Address	Email IDs
4	New Delhi	Sh. P. Krishnamurthy, Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Jal Board, Varunalaya, Government of Delhi	ceodelhi.djb@nic.in
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Sh. Shaleen Kabra, Principle Secretary (WR, Irrigation), Government of Jammu & Kashmir	pscsphe@gmail.com
6	UT of Ladakh	Commissioner Secretary	pstocomsecutl@gmail.com
7	Lakshadweep	Sh. Amit Sateja, Secretary (WR, PHED, Irrigation, RD), Government of Lakshadweep	lk-admin@nic.in
		Sh. Vikrant Raja, Secretary (Works & WR), Government of Lakshadweep	managingdirector2278@gmail.com; managing_director2278@gmail.com
8	Puducherry	Sh. E. Vallawan, Secretary (Local Admn.), Puducherry	secylad.pon@nic.in; secypwd.pon@nic.in
Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs)			
1	Bihar	Sh. Rajesh Ranjan, Director (Chief Engineer), Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) Phulwari Sharif - AIIMS Road, Patna	walmiwr@gmail.com
2	Gujarat	Sh. J P Parmar, Chief Engineer & Director, Water and Land Management Institute (Gujarat Irrigation Management Society), P B No.80, Anand-Vadod Road, Anand	walmigujarat@gmail.com
3	Haryana	Sh. Birender Singh, HOD (Special) & Principal Director, Haryana Irrigation Research & Management Institute (HIRMI), Canal Colony, Thanesar, Haryana	eicirrigation@yahoo.com; eic.irrigation@hry.nic.in
4	Karnataka	Dr. Rajendra Poddar, Director, Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI) Belur Industrial Area, Dharwad	directorwalmidharwad@gmail.com
5	Kerala	Dr. Manoj P. Samuel, Executive Director, Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Kunnamangalam, Kozhikode, Kerala	ed@cwrwm.org; manoj@cwrwm.org

S. No.	Centre/State/UTs/ WALMIs	Address	Email IDs
6	Madhya Pradesh	Mrs Urmila Shukla, Director, M.P. Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Bhopal.(An Autonomous Institution of Government of Madhya Pradesh) WALMI, Kolar Rd,Near Kaliyasot Dam, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	mpwalmi@gmail.com
7	Maharashtra	Sh. Madhukar Ardad , IAS, Commissioner Soil & Water Conservation (MS) & Director General, Water and Land Management Institute Kanchanwadi, Post Box 504, Paithan Road,Aurangabad	admn@walmi.org
8	Odisha	Shr. Krushna Chandra Mohanty, Director, Water and Land Management Institute, Pratapnagari, PO: Telengapentha, Dist- Cuttack	walmi_orissa@rediffmail.com
9	Punjab	Sh. Rakesh Kumar Krail, Chief Engineer/Policy Reforms inter- state Waters and IPRI, Punjab Irrigation Management & Training Institute, Amritsar(PIMTI)	rakeshkumar.krail963@punjab.gov.in; ipri@rediffmail.com
10	Rajasthan	Sh. Raj Singh Rathore, Chief Engineer & Director General, Irrigation Management and Training Institute (IMTI) Kota. Dadabari Road, Kota, Rajasthan	ceimti.kota@rajasthan.gov.in; dirimti07@gmail.com
11	Tamil Nadu	Er (Ms) S.Thilagavathi, Chief Engineer, WRD/ Director General, Irrigation Management Training Institute (Under Water Resources Organisation of Tamil Nadu, PWD) Thuvakkudy, Trichirappalli	thilaga.pwd@gmail.com; tnimtitrichy@gmail.com
12	Telangana	Sh. Vemisetty Ramesh, Director General, Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute(WALAMTARI) Himayatsagar, Rajendranagar mandal, Kismatpur, Telangana	dg.walamtari@gmail.com
13	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Krishan Kumar, Director (Chief Engineer), Water and Land Management Institute (UP), WALMI Bhawan, Utrathiya, Telibagh, Lucknow	dirwalmiirriglu-up@nic.in; info@walmiup.org

D.O. Letter (For One State, Assam) from Additional Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India & Mission Director, National Water Mission sent to States/UTs

 National Water Mission Ministry of Jal Shakti	 सत्यमेव जयते	 भारत सरकार/GOVERNMENT OF INDIA जल शक्ति मंत्रालय/MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग DEPTT. OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन/NATIONAL WATER MISSION	 आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
<p>ARCHANA VARMA, IAS Addl. Secy & Mission Director National Water Mission</p>			
<p>D.O. No. M-96011/6/2023-NWM-MOWR/6348</p>			
<p>August 21, 2023</p>			
<p><i>Respected Sir,</i></p>			
<p>As you are kindly aware, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States including India, provides 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Sustainable Development Goal 6 is one of the 17 goals which aims to “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Under Sustainable Development Goal 6, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been assigned the task of country reporting to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on progress on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) with SDG Indicator 6.5.1. For the Reporting year 2023, the process of data collection by UNEP for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 has already been initiated in April 2023.</p>			
<p>Chief Engineer, Basin Planning Management Organization (BPMO), Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India is India's Focal point responsible for coordination and submission of country report on SDG 6.5.1 to UNEP with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India). The submission of Country data and information is through a survey questionnaire which would be reviewed by the Country Focal Point and validated thereafter through stakeholders' consultation for preparation of a consolidated report. In the last submission in 2020, India's score for SDG 6.5.1 was meagre 45/100. It is felt that though a lot of work is being done in water sector in the country but the same is not being reflected properly leading to low scoring on the aforementioned Indicator.</p>			
<p>In this regard an email dated 19.05.2023 and a reminder mail dated 16.06.2023 was sent to your organisation/department enclosing the SDG 6.5.1 survey questionnaire. However necessary response on the same is still awaited. The survey questionnaire is again enclosed herewith for providing the data and information from your organisation. Keeping in view the timeline for country reporting as 31st October, 2023, it is requested that data and information in the attached survey format may kindly be provided latest by 31st August, 2023 so the same can be further discussed and validated during the stakeholders' consultation (scheduled to be held in September, 2023) for finalising the Country overall score.</p>			
<p>The filled-in survey questionnaires may kindly be sent to the Country Focal Point Chief Engineer, BPMO, (cebpmo@nic.in). For any clarification, Shri Ashok Kumar Kharya CE, BPMO can be reached at +919818247513.</p>			
<hr/> <p>द्वितीय तल, ब्लॉक न. तृतीय, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 2nd FLOOR, BLOCK No. III, CGO COMPLEX, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003 ई-मेल / Email: md.nwm@gov.in, वेबसाइट / Website : http://www.nationalwatermission.gov.in/www.nwm.gov.in; टैलीफैक्स/Telefax : 011-24365200 ; फैक्स/Fax : 011-24364560</p>			

-2-

It is also requested to **nominate a Nodal Officer** for this activity. The contact details of the Nodal Officer may be communicated to the Country Focal Point at the earliest.

Grateful for an early intimation from your side.

Kind regards,

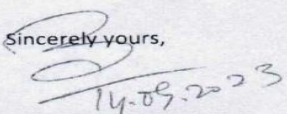
Encl: As Stated

Sh. S. Abbasi,
Addl. chief Secretary (WR)
Government of Assam,
Guwahati
Ph: 0177-2621715,
Email. iphsecy-hp@nic.in

Yours sincerely,


21/8
(Archana Vafma)

Reminder Letter sent by Country Focal Point SDG 6.5.1 IWRM to Stakeholders of Central Government and State/UT Governments to expedite submission of data and information as per SDG 6.5.1 Survey Questionnaire 2023

URGENT																					
<p>भारत सरकार/ Government of India केंद्रीय जल आयोग/ Central Water Commission बेसिन आयोजन एवं प्रबंध संगठन/ Basin Planning & Management Organisation</p>																					
दिनांक: 14.09.2023																					
<p>To: (As per the list attached)</p> <p>विषय/Subject: Country Survey on SDG 6.5.1 - Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) संदर्भ/Reference: MoJS, RD & GR, Gol DO Letter No. M-96011/6/2023-NWM-MoWR/ dated 21st August, 2023</p>																					
<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>Your kind attention is invited to the Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, NWM, MoJS, RD & GR, Gol DO Letter No. M-96011/6/2023-NWM-MoWR/dated 21st August, 2023 cited above with the request of sending data and information as per SDG 6.5.1 survey questionnaire by 31st August, 2023 (copy is enclosed for ready reference). However, the relevant data and information is still awaited.</p> <p>It is again requested to send the filled in survey questionnaire latest by 20th September, 2023 to enable us for further discussion and validation by the stakeholders and finalizing the state/country scores before 31st October, 2023. It may be noted that the finalized report would be submitted to UNEP with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India). It may please be treated as most urgent. Further, the contact details of Nodal officer may also be communicated at the earliest.</p>																					
Thanking you.																					
<p>Encl: As above</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,  (Ashok Kumar Kharya) Chief Engineer, BPMO, Central Water Commission & Country's Focal Point for SDG 6.5.1</p>																					
<p>Copy for kind information to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Archana Varma, I.A.S., Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, National Water Mission (NWM), Deptt. of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India 2. Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership (GWP-India) & Facilitator for SDG 6.5.1 																					
<p>List of stakeholders for Survey of SDG Indicator 6.5.1</p>																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">S. No.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Organization</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Email Id</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1.</td> <td>Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)</td> <td>chmn-cgwb@nic.in, tschmn-cgwb@nic.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.</td> <td>Commissioner Indus, Ministry of Jal Shakti</td> <td>commindus-mowr@nic.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3.</td> <td>Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)</td> <td>ccb.cpcb@nic.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4.</td> <td>Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, (MoEF&CC)</td> <td>secy-moef@nic.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5.</td> <td>Head of Department, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</td> <td>secretary@ndma.gov.in kkishore@ndma.gov.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6.</td> <td>Secretaries/Pr. Secretaries, WRDs, All States & Union Territories(36)</td> <td>As per Annexure-I</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Organization	Email Id	1.	Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	chmn-cgwb@nic.in, tschmn-cgwb@nic.in	2.	Commissioner Indus, Ministry of Jal Shakti	commindus-mowr@nic.in	3.	Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	ccb.cpcb@nic.in	4.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, (MoEF&CC)	secy-moef@nic.in	5.	Head of Department, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	secretary@ndma.gov.in kkishore@ndma.gov.in	6.	Secretaries/Pr. Secretaries, WRDs, All States & Union Territories(36)	As per Annexure-I
S. No.	Organization	Email Id																			
1.	Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	chmn-cgwb@nic.in, tschmn-cgwb@nic.in																			
2.	Commissioner Indus, Ministry of Jal Shakti	commindus-mowr@nic.in																			
3.	Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	ccb.cpcb@nic.in																			
4.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, (MoEF&CC)	secy-moef@nic.in																			
5.	Head of Department, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	secretary@ndma.gov.in kkishore@ndma.gov.in																			
6.	Secretaries/Pr. Secretaries, WRDs, All States & Union Territories(36)	As per Annexure-I																			

List of Participants (in-person & online)

(i) List of in-person Participants (Scanned hard copy attached separately)

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department/Organization	Email/Phone
1	A.K. Kharya	Chief Engineer (BPMO)	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	cebpmo@nic.in 9818247513
2	Som Dutt Gupta	Facilitator	India Water Partnership (GWP-India)	sdg1810@gmail.com 9313787428
3	Dr. Veena Khanduri	Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator	India Water Partnership (GWP-India)	iwpneer@gmail.com 9891195806
4	Abhishek Sinha	Director (BP-I)	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	bpdte@nic.in 9868170568
5	Amitabh Meena	Director (RO)	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	rodte@nic.in 9873511318
6	H.K. Varma	Executive Director	International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage, New Delhi	varma@icid.org 9891832932
7	Reena Kumari	Research Manager	Safe Water Network India, New Delhi	rkumari@safewaternet.org 9810786212
8	Poonam Sewak	Vice-President, Program & Partnership	Safe Water Network India, New Delhi	psewak@safewaternet.org 9810506490
9	Shweta Mahajan	Program Manager	Safe Water Network India, New Delhi	smahajan@safewaternet.org 9582939845
10	Shambhu Azad	Chief Executive Director	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	wrd@wapcos.co.in 9999994151
11	P.D. Karkhanis	General Manager (Envt.)	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	pdh@wapcos.co.in 9893026584
12	Shad Nomani	Senior Engineer	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	zesu4u@gmail.com 9540512881
13	Sagar	Assistant Director	Bureau of Water Use Efficiency, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India	sagarjbb-cwc@gov.in 9818665231
14	Santosh Chandrakant Repe	Project Assistant	Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal, Beed District, Maharashtra	Yuvagramkaij100@gmail.com 9309555792
15	Kritika Lila	Assistant Director	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	rodte@nic.in 9911063150
16	Tarun Singh	Deputy Director	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	bpdte@nic.in 9013088850
17	Sai Suresh P.	Chief Engineer	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	ssp@wapcos.co.in 8588869939
18	A.J. Soreng	Under Secretary	Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India	uspp-mowr@nic.in 9953748870
19	Mannu Ji Upadhyay	Director	Bureau of Water Use Efficiency, National Water Mission, New Delhi	nbwue-dowr@gov.in 9968723765

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department/Organization	Email/Phone
20	Harsh Ganapathi	Senior Technical Officer	Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi	harsh.ganapathi@wi-sa.org 9500170342
21	Rishi Srivastava	Chief Engineer	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	ceenvtmgmt@nic.in 9818656668
22	Diana Datta	Programme Associate	Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi	diana.datta@wi-sa.org 8017176251
23	Dr. Ankita Menon	Consultant	Sankala Foundation, New Delhi	menon.ankita@ymail.com 9910114505
24	Anil Kumar Verma	ASO	National Water Mission, New Delhi	anilkverma-cwc@nic.in 9142768781
25	Sandeep Bisht	Dy. Director, BPMO	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	basinplanning2-cwc@nic.in 8447207922
26	Charu Chandra Mishra	Superintending Engineer	Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar	ercchandra@gmail.com 9852467023
27	Anmol Sharma	Joint Director	NWIC, New Delhi	Jd1-nwic-mowr@gov.in 7607910089
28	Kaushal Kumar	Deputy Commissioner	Brahmaputra & Barak Wing, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Gol	dc.ne-mowr@nic.in 9971421334
29	Anant Shekhar	Deputy Director, BPMO	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	nwpdte-cwc@nic.in 8506886592
30	Dr. U.P. Gupta	Deputy Director, Basin Planning-III Dte	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	bsinplanning3-cwc@nic.in 9978689746
31	Vikas Saini	PS, BP-I Dte	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	vikas1997@gmail.com 9958128543
32	Dr. Nupur Bahadur	Asst. Director	TERI, New Delhi	nupur.bahadur@teri.res.in 9911023050
33	Dr. D.R. Sena	Researcher	IWMI, New Delhi	drsena_icar@yahoo.co.in 7895178159
34	S.K. Saha	Superintending Engineer	Irrigation Deptt. Uttarakhand State	skshaukid1999@gmail.com 8826758368
35	P R Chopra	Consultant	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	prithvirajchopra@gmail.com 9818404215
36	Manish Kumar	Chief Engineer (L-1)	WAPCOS Limited, Gurugram, Haryana State	mka@wapcos.co.in 9711982496
37	Ashok Belekar	Director	Indian Social welfare Society, Gondia District, Maharashtra State	iswsgondia@rediffmail.com 9423383910
38	Santosh Kumar	Deputy Director	Bureau of Water Use Efficiency, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India	nbwue-dowr@gov.in 9899230101
39	Aviral Marwal	Senior Research Associate	Sankala Foundation, New Delhi	aviral.marwal@gmail.com 7424940160
40	P.K. Tyagi	Chief Engineer (Ground Water)	Delhi Jal Board	cegdwb@gmail.com 9650291385

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department/Organization	Email/Phone
41	Manisha Sengupta	Project Officer	AROH Foundation, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh State	manisha@aroh.in 7001026508
42	Anindeta Negi	Project Officer	AROH Foundation, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh State	anindeta@aroh.in 9971660318
43	Maneesh Jaiswal	Deputy Director	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	9891699675
44	Shawahiq Siddiqui	Advocate & Environmental Expert	Supreme Court, New Delhi	shawahiq.ielo@gmail.com 9718647753
45	Anjali Bisht	Stenographer BP-1	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	bishtanji99@gmail.com 8383868731
46	Mangla Rai	Project Coordinator	India Water Partnership (GWP-India)	mangla@cwpi-india.org 7048972655
47	Neeraj	Accounts-Cum-Admin Officer	India Water Partnership (GWP-India)	accounts@cwpi-india.org 9911031670
48	Naresh Kumar	Project Assistant	India Water Partnership (GWP-India)	nareshkumar20031994@gmail.com 7015372536

(ii) List of online Participants

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department/Organization	Email/Phone
1	A. Narayana Reddy	Director	Rural Integrated Social Education Society, Andhra Pradesh State	risesngo@gmail.com
2	Aditi A Tallu	Independent Water Professional	New Delhi	adititallu@gmail.com
3	Er. Ambili	Head of Research Group	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM), Kerala State	ambili@cwrdm.org
4	Anil Kumar	Chief Engineer	Irrigation & Flood Control Zone 1, Government of Delhi	ceifc@gmail.com 011-21210877
5	Bharti Bhavsar	Coordinator	Self-Employed Women Association (SEWA), Gujarat State	van_pani@sewa.org
6	Venkata Nagendra Anji Ratna Kumar Thota	Chief Engineer	SDSO, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh State	9849457456
7	P.Dorje Gyamba	Chief Engineer, POMIO	Central Water Commission	cepomi@nic.in 011-26101593
8	Dinesh Kumar Jain	Superintending Engineer, Planning	Irrigation & Water Resources Department, Haryana State	seplanninghryirr@yahoo.com 0172-573641

9	Diluka Piyasena	Communication Coordinator	GWP-South Asia	Diluka.Piyasena@gwpsas.org
10	Dr. Viraj Loliyana	Chief Executive Officer	FAMS Design Solution Pvt Ltd, Mumbai, Maharashtra State	ceo@famsds.com
11	Bijay Kumar Bhagat	Superintending Engineer	Planning & Monitoring Circle-I, Ranchi Water Resources Department, Jharkhand State	sc1.monwrd@gmail.com 0651-2491232
12	Geeta Deswal	Senior NRM Specialist	Action for Food Production, New Delhi	geeta@afpro.org 011-28525412
13	Jayati Chourey	Director	SaciWaters, Telangana State	jayati@saciwaters.org
14	K Vijaya Lakshmi	Chief Advisor	Society of Development Alternatives, New Delhi	kvijayalakshmi@devalt.org ; koneru.vl@gmail.com 9871439649
15	Lal Indurwage	Regional Coordinator	GWP-South Asia	Lal.Induruwage@gwpsas.org 94 11 2880000
16	Mannu Ji Upadhyay	Director	Bureau of Water Use Efficiency, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India	nbwue-dowr@gov.in 9968723765
17	Prof. Manohar Singh Rathore	Director	Centre for Development and Environment Studies, Jaipur, Rajasthan State	msr@cedsj.org ; msrorama@gmail.com
18	Archana Varma	Additional Secretary & Mission Director	National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India	md.nwm@gov.in
19	Pradeep Mohapatra	Coordinator	UDYAMA, Odisha State	udyama.pradeep@gmail.com
20	Prof. Venkatesh Dutta	Prof.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Liuchow, Uttar Pradesh State	dvenks@gmail.com
21	Ravindra Shukla	President	Navdeep, Madhya Pradesh State	shuklaravi@yahoo.com 9993036611
22	S K Saha	Superintending Engineer	Irrigation Research Institute, Roorkee, Uttarakhand State	sksahaukid1999@gmail.com
23	Sharad K Jain	Former Director	National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand State	s_k_jain@yahoo.com

24	Shubhankar Biswas	Project Manager & Chief Engineer	Madhya Pradesh State Water Resources Department	b.shubakar@gmail.com 9424657437
25	Upendra Kulkarni	Prof.	India Water Works Association, Maharashtra State	udknanded@gmail.com
26	L Sushitra	Chief Executive Officer	Terra Firma, Tamil Nadu State	terrafirma.info@gmail.com
27	Prof. V S Prakash	Former Director	Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre	vsprakash6666@gmail.com
28	Sunil Bhasin	Chief Engineer, Ravi-Tawi Irrigation	Jammu, UT	9419664262
29	Sukhjit Singh Bhullar	Superintending Engineer	Water Resources Department, Punjab State	sukhjit.bhullar975@punjab.gov.in
30	Dhaval Pandya	Chief Executive Officer	Devram International, Gujarat State	devraminternational@gmail.com
31	Gargi Banerji	Director	PRAGYA, Gurugram, Haryana State	gargi@pragya.org
32	Abhijit Mishra			
33	ACIWRM, WRD, GoK			
34	Amitabh Meena			
35	Anant			
36	Anchal Jain			
37	Anjaneyulu			
38	Anshu Singh			
39	B K			
40		Chief Engineer	WRD, Try Rgn	
41		Chief Engineer	Monitoring Odisha	
42		Chief Auditor	Water & Irrigation, Maharashtra	
43		Chief Engineer	Minor Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh State	
44	CWC			
45	Danish			
46	Dillip Rout			
47		Director	Central Water Commission	
48	Divya Dubey			
49		Engineer-in-Chief cum Special Secretary	DOWR, Odisha State	
50		Engineer-in-Chief IW		
51	Harjit Singh	Superintending Engineer	Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh	
52	Er. Vijay Machhan			
53	Faisal Rafiq			

54	Furqan			
55	Groundwater			
56			Hydrology, Andhra Pradesh State	
57			I&FC Jammu UT	
58			IT-SMD	
59			Jal Shakti Department	
60			Jal Shakti Deptt. Jammu & Kashmir UT Plan Section	
61	Lokeah			
62	Miftah			
63	Dr. Ramesh		Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC)	
64	Mrunalini			
65	Nagendra Vara Prasad Inapurapu			
66	Naresh Kumar			
67		NCSCM	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC)	
68	Neeraj Gupta			
69			National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India	
70	Padmini			
71	P Premanand			
72	Rajeev Gupta			
73	Rajesh Singh			
74		SE	PCC	
75		SE	SS	
76		Secretary	I&WD, Government of West Bengal State	
77	Seema Chelat	SE, Special Scheme		
78			SMD	
79	Srinivas N			
80	Suddhabrata			
81	Tarun			
82			Technical Section	
83			Tamil Nadu State Water Resources Department	
84		TO	PHE	
85		TO	CE Jammu & Kashmir UT	
86			tryrgn	

87	U. Venkata Ramana			
88	V Sai Rama Prasad			
89	V.Venkatesan			
90			WRD, Odisha State	
91			WRD Bihar State	
92			Xen CDO-1	

Note: Some of the participants logged-in the WebEx online platform only with their names and some with the name of their Departments/organizations only, therefore the details in those columns are incomplete.

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on “SDG 6.5.1-Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)” Friday, December 01, 2023

Venue: Auditorium, New Library Building, Central Water Commission, R K Puram, Sewa Bhawan, New Delhi

Agenda

Time	Sessions
10.00-10.30AM	Registration
10.30-10.35AM	Welcome Remarks Mr. Ashok Kumar Kharya Chief Engineer(BPMO), Central Water Commission and Country Focal Point for SDG6.5.1
10.35-10.45AM	Introduction of Participants
10.45-10.55AM	Opening Address Ms. Archana Varma, I.A.S. , Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, National Water Mission, DoWR, RD &GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India
10.55-11.00AM	Address Dr. Veena Khanduri , Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership (GWP-India)
11.00-11.15 AM	Presentation on Overview on SDG 6.5.1 Country Survey Mr. Abhishek Sinha , Director ,BPMO, Central Water Commission,
11.15-11.30 AM	Presentation on Relevance of SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Survey to India’s standing in Water Sector Mr. H K Varma , Executive Director, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage (ICID)
11.30-11.45AM	Tea Break
11.45-12.45PM	Sub-Indicator wise discussion on Enabling Environment Section
12.45-13.45PM	Sub-Indicator wise discussion on Institutions and Participation Section
13.45-14.30PM	Lunch Break
14.30-15.30PM	Sub-Indicator-wise discussion on Management Instruments Section
15.30-16.30PM	Sub-Indicator-wise discussion on Financing Section
16.30-16.45PM	Tea Break
16.45-17.30PM	Deliberations on the Country Score
17.30-17.40PM	Conclusion

Sections of the questionnaire	Description
Enabling Environment	Policies, laws and plans to support IWRM implementation.
Institutions and Participation	The range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help to support implementation.
Management Instruments	The tools and activities that enable decision makers and users to make rational and informed choices Between alternative actions.
Financing	Budgeting and financing for water resources development and management

**Concept Note for organizing Stakeholder Consultation Meeting under
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) SDG 6.5.1 Stage 1 Survey in India
(1st December, 2023 in Hybrid Mode)**

Background

As part of 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 with a vision to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. All the 17 SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January 2016. Out of 17 Goals, Goal 6 is: **Ensuring Water and Sanitation to All**. The UN has defined 8 targets and 11 indicators for SDG 6. **SDG Indicator 6.5** aims to implement **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels** and **SDG Indicator 6.5.1** is to **monitor the progress and degree of IWRM**.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the UN designated agency for reporting on SDG Indicator 6.5.1- IWRM. The UNEP as custodian agency is collecting data and information on degree of implementation of IWRM from the UN Member States through SDG indicator 6.5.1- IWRM under Target 6.5.1 Survey. The UNEP carries out the survey on SDG 6.5.1-IWRM every three years to track the progress on implementation of IWRM in the respective Member States. Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has been assigned the task of country reporting under SDG 6 Indicators including SDG Indicator 6.5.1 with the support of Central Water Commission as Nodal Agency.

Baseline Country Survey on Status of IWRM in the Country in 2020

India as one of 193 UN Member States had completed and submitted the country survey report on the SDG indicator 6.5.1 - IWRM in the year 2020 building on the 2017 baseline (Base Stage). The Country's report was submitted by a Government of India designated Country Focal Point. Central Water Commission (CWC), Chief Engineer, Basin Planning Management Organization (BPMO), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India is the India's Focal point who is coordinating for submission of country report on SDG 6.5.1 indicator with the facilitation support of India Water Partnership (GWP-India).

Stage 1 Country Survey in 2023 to Track the Progress of Implementation of IWRM with respect to Baseline Status in 2020

To track the progress made on implementation of IWRM in the country with respect to the baseline established in India through SDG 6.5.1 IWRM survey in 2020, the UNEP is undertaking Stage 1 survey in India in 2023. The process of data collection and information on the progress IWRM had been initiated by the Country Focal Point in April, 2023 through a structured questionnaire provided by UNEP focusing on the following 4 key components:

- Enabling environment;
- Institutions and Participation;
- Management Instruments; and,
- Financing

On receipt of the data and information from the Central Government agencies; States/UTs agencies and other stakeholders, the Country Focal Point will assign indicator-wise country score based on the responses received on the above four key components for drafting of country report.

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to Discuss, Validate and Finalize the Score based on Stage 1 Country Survey

Before the Country Report is finalized, a one day Stakeholder Consultation Meeting will be held in hybrid mode at Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi on **1st December, 2023** to discuss, validate and finalize the country score assigned by the Country Focal Point. After receiving the feedback, inputs and suggestions from the participants, the indicator-wise country score will be reviewed, refined and finalized for submission to the UNEP along with the Stakeholder Consultation Report in December, 2023. The objective is to provide the opportunity for the stakeholders to participate in identifying problems and solutions to water management issues and accordingly formulate IWRM programs and plans. The consultation will help to increase ownership of water management and decision-making processes, and makes the completed survey a more robust and useful diagnostic tool for further discussions and planning.

Stakeholder Participants

Officials of concerned Central Government Agencies (NITI Aayog/Ministry of Jal Shakti/Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change/Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare/Ministry of Rural Development/Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; Central Water Commission; Central Ground Water Board; Central Pollution Control Board; States/Union Territories (UTs); representatives of States Water Resources Departments/Irrigation Departments/Agriculture Departments/Rural Development Departments; State Pollution Control Boards; Industries; Academia; Private sectors; Civil Society Organizations; Water Use Associations; Water Users Groups; Youth, Women; Vulnerable groups; Farmers; Government & Non-Government local bodies, etc.

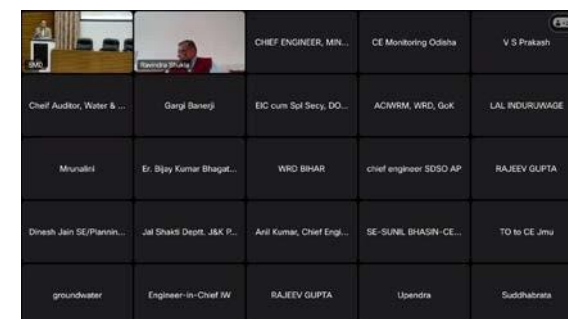
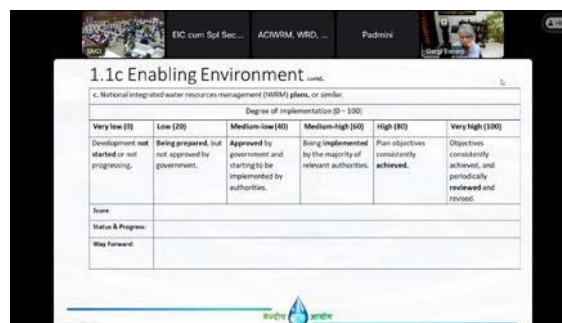
Duration: One Day (1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram Sector 1, New Delhi

Organized by: India Water Partnership (GWP-India)

In Collaboration with: Central Water Commission and National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

Stakeholders Consultation Meeting Photographs/Presentations/Tweets





 **India Water Partnership**
1 Dec · 🌐

Today, [Central Water Commission](#) is organising a stakeholders consultation meeting on [SDG 6.5.1-IWRM](#) at CWC Auditorium, R.K Puram, New Delhi with Facilitation of [India Water Partnership](#)

Opening Address provided by
- Ms. Archana Varma, I.A.S., Addl. Secretary & Mission Director, National Water Mission, DoWR, RD &GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

[Central Water Commission](#) [National Water Mission](#) [Global Water Partnership South Asia](#) [Global Water Partnership](#) [India Water Partnership](#)

[#SDG](#) [#sdg6cleanwaterandsanitation](#) [#SDG6](#)

 **India Water Partnership**
1 Dec · 🌐

 **Global Water Partnership South Asia**
1 Dec · 🌐

🙏 Ongoing: [#India Water Partnership](#) is supporting the Central Water Com... See more





Participants Feedback filled-in Forms

The participants' Feedback filled-in forms are attached separately.

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: ANKITA MENON

Designation: CONSULTANT

Organization/Department: SANKALA FOUNDATION/Invest India

Email ID: menon.ankita@gmail.com

Contact No.: 9910114505

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>Rigorous participatory meetings that lead to finalisation of scores (preferably a week long)</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: AVIRAL MARWAL

Designation: Senior Research Associate

Organization/Department: SANKALA FOUNDATION

Email ID: aviral.marwal@gmail.com

Contact No.: 7424940160

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: KAUSHAL KUMAR
Designation: DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Organization/Department: B&B WING, DOWR, RD & GR, MOJS
Email ID: dc.ne-mowr@nic.in
Contact No.: 9971421334

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	INDIA
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: POONAM SEWAKE

Designation: V.P. Program & Partnership

Organization/Department: NGO

Email ID: psew@safeWaterNetwork.org

Contact No.: 9810506490

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>Increased Communication & dissemination</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<i>great consultation</i>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Manisha Sengupta
Designation: Media Coordinator
Organization/Department: ARDH Foundation
Email ID: manishasengupta@ardh.in
Contact No.: 7001026508

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	India
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>Regular review process of the further implementation</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<i>Proper monitoring body</i>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Anindita Negi

Designation: Project Coordinator

Organization/Department: AROH FOUNDATION

Email ID: anindita@aroh.in

Contact No.: 9971660318

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

<p>1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>2. Was the consultation process well organised?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me</p>
<p>5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?</p>	<p><i>It may be open to general public also</i></p>
<p>7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here</p>	<p><i>It was very good,</i></p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: SHAD NOMANI

Designation: SY. ENGINEER

Organization/Department: WAPCOS LIMITED

Email ID: zesu4u@gmail.com

Contact No.: 9540512881

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
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6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>More Public participation through awareness program.</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: SHAWALIQ SIDDIQUI
Designation: Advocate, Supreme Court of India
Organization/Department: IELo, Managing Partner
Email ID: Shawaliq.iele@gmail.com
Contact No.: 9718647753

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

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Name of country	INDIA
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<p><i>More stakeholders to be involved</i></p>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<p><i>Very important exercise to be continued.</i></p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: SANTOSH KUMAR
Designation: DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Organization/Department: BWUE, NIWM, DWR, RD & GR, MATS
Email ID: santosh_8887@yahoo.in.
Contact No.: 9899230101

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

<p>1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>2. Was the consultation process well organised?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me</p>
<p>5. To what <u>extent</u> has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?</p>	<p><i>Involvement of more stakeholders, institutions, vulnerable groups etc. in consultation process.</i></p>
<p>7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here</p>	<p>—</p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Sagor

Designation: AID

Organization/Department: BWUE

Email ID:

Contact No.: 9818665231

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

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3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
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5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<p>In future consultation, ^{maybe} try to try to have more stakeholder in physical meeting.</p>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: ANIL KUMAR VERMA

Designation: Asstt. Section Officer

Organization/Department: BWUE (NWM) DWR, RD & GR

Email ID: anilkverma - cwc @ nic.in

Contact No.: 9142768781

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

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<p>1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>2. Was the consultation process well organised?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me</p>
<p>5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very much so</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not much</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>
<p>6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?</p>	
<p>7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here</p>	

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Dr. Nupur Bahadur

Designation: Associate Director

Organization/Department: NMCQ-TERI Centre of Excellence on Water Reuse,
Environment & Waste Management Division, TERI.

Email ID: nupur.bahadur@teri.res.in

Contact No.: +91-9911023050

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6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>Documents and questionnaire should be shared with participants in advance in future.</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<i>Well organized. Thanks.</i>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Harsh Ganapathi

Designation: Senior Technical Officers - Ecohydrology

Organization/Department: Wetlands International South Asia

Email ID: harsh.ganapathi@wi-sa.org

Contact No.: +91 9500170342

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

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4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	A mixed bag of KPI can be consulted for more diverse responses.
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	-

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Diana Datta

Designation: Programme Associate

Organization/Department: Wetlands International South Asia

Email ID: diana.datta@wi-sa.org

Contact No.: 8017176251

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

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3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<p>With more KPIs and consultation with ground level workers and improved data sharing</p>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<p>—</p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Ashok Belekar
Designation: Secretary/Director
Organization/Department: Indian Social Welfare Society Gondia. M.S
Email ID: - iswsogondia@rediffmail.com
Contact No.: - 9423383910

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

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1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
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4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
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6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	Partly
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	N.A



SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Sai Suresh P

Designation: Chief Engineer (civil)

Organization/Department: WAPCOS limited / Water Resources Development

Email ID: sse@wapcos.com

Contact No.: 858289939

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6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>By regular monitoring and ground level implementation</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: CHARU CHANDRA MISHRA
Designation: Superintdng Engineer
Organization/Department: WRD, Gop
Email ID: excchandra@gmail.com
Contact No.: 985246702

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6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<p><i>This type of Consultation should be organised frequently.</i></p>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<p><i>frequently.</i></p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: SHAMBHU AZAD

Designation: CED

Organization/Department: WAPCOS LTD

Email ID: wsd@wapcos.co.in

Contact No.: 9999994151

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Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	<i>consultation with stakeholders.</i>
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<i>NIL</i>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: P. D. KARKHANIS

Designation: General Manager (Environment)

Organization/Department: WAPCOS LTD

Email ID: pdh@wapcos.co.in

Contact No.: (0124) 2397396

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively [online](#).

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government (PSU) <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	<p>Very Good Initiative Good discussion</p>

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: SANTOSH CHANDRAKANT REPE

Designation: ADMIN CUM ACCOUNTANT

Organization/Department: YUVA GRAM VIKAS MANDAL, BEED (MH)

Email ID: yuvagramkai200@gmail.com

Contact No.: 941 9309555792 / 9422543283

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	NA -
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	NA

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Praveesh Kumar Tyagi
Designation: Chief Engineer (G W)
Organization/Department: Delhi Jal Board
Email ID: Cegwdjb@gmail.com
Contact No.: 9650 291385

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	India
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	By participation by large number of participants
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	Very good

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Harish Kumar Varma

Designation: ED

Organization/Department: ICID

Email ID: varma@icid.org

Contact No.: 9891832932

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other International not-for-profit Organisation setup by GOI

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	—
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	nil

SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

(1st December, 2023)

Venue: Central Water Commission Auditorium, New Library Building, Sewa Bhawan, R K Puram, New Delhi

Name: Rishi Srivastava
Designation: Chief Engineer,
Organization/Department: EMO, CWC
Email ID: ceenotmgmt@nic.in
Contact No.: 9818656668

All participants of the Stakeholder Consultation workshop(s) are encouraged to complete the following survey at the end of the consultation process, to provide feedback on the process. The survey can be completed on paper, or alternatively online.

Completed (paper format) surveys shall be compiled by the facilitator and a summary of the results of the survey shall be sent back to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme team (sdg6iwrmsp@gwp.org).

Name of country	INDIA
Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 66+
Gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> I would rather not say
Type of organisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organisation/ United Nations <input type="checkbox"/> Academia, Research and Education <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Professional <input type="checkbox"/> Other

1. How well did the consultation process meet its objectives?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
2. Was the consultation process well organised?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
3. To what extent could you express your opinion during the consultation process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
4. To what extent are your opinions reflected in the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> The final country response has not yet been shared with me
5. To what extent has the final country response of the SDG 6.5.1 survey identified relevant challenges to IWRM implementation in your country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very much so <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactorily <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not much <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all
6. How could the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process in your country be improved in the future?	Through regular workshops in future
7. Please share any other comments about the SDG 6.5.1 consultation process here	Overall the process was well organised, extensive deliberations were held & the outcome was

2

satisfactory.

M. Ganeslani

1/12/2023.