



SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

Stage 1

Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

Philippines

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Stakeholder Consultation Report for SDG 6.5.1

Executive Summary

A. Consultation and Assessment Process, Stakeholder Participation and Feedback

The UN 2nd Round Country Reporting of the SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Indicator was spearheaded and organized by the National Water Resources Board in collaboration with the Philippine Water Partnership.

An online IWRM implementation assessment survey and three online multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral consultations and e-dialogues/assessment were conducted in August and September. A mix of approaches was used to gather data, capture and validate information, expand and deepen supporting evidence, undertake participatory rating (assessment proper) and surface insights, recommendations/suggestions.

An international development consultant¹ with IWRM expertise provided technical guidance in the development of the tools, design of the processes, preparation of discussion materials, facilitation of the preliminary consultation and e -dialogues and thematic consolidation of findings/recommendations.

- **Scope, Reach and Use of the Online Surveys, Desk Research and Key Informant Interviews**

Four customized online survey forms (google template forms) were developed and sent to the following categories of stakeholders:

- for sub national: LGUs (Form 1), River Basin Organizations (Form 2), Academe and NGOs (Form 3);
- for national: National Government Agencies (Form 4), Private Sector (Form 3; questionnaire used was similar for that for academe and NGOs in sub-national level).

A total of 47 respondents participated in the online survey; 15 from national government agencies (NGA), 14 from river basin organizations (RBO), 10 from local government units, 3 from non-government organizations, 2 from academic institutions and 3 from private companies.

In addition, Information on 26 other stakeholders were gathered through desk research. This included 10 additional NGAs, 4 other RBOs (to complete information on 18 major river basins), 5 additional LGUs (to complete geographical spread/scope viz RBOs), 2 additional NGOs and 5 other private companies.

Key informant interviews (30 respondents from various sectors) were also used to further expand and deepen some required key information or when this was not feasible, sourcing /acquiring unpublished internal documents/reports (e.g. plans, documentation of activity/ program, project evaluation etc.) were undertaken.

The Google Template was used to facilitate consolidation and counting of responses. The highlights of these four surveys, coupled with information generated through key Informant Interviews and desk research, were captured, synthesized and repackaged into PowerPoint presentations for the preliminary consultations and discussions. For the Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E Dialogue and Assessment, these were written up as context information and supporting evidence for each of the assessment questions.

- **The Preliminary Stakeholders E-Consultation: Objectives and Participating Stakeholders**

The Preliminary -Stakeholders E-Consultation on SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Implementation was held on August 6 and lasted 3.5 hours. It was participated in by 46 representatives from 13 national government agencies

(NGAs), 7 local government units (LGUs), 3 river basin organizations (RBOs) and 6 organizations/institutions from academe, private, NGO. It had the following objectives:

- a. Develop shared understanding of IWRM nature, focus/purpose and pillars.
- b. Contextualize IWRM assessment as part of SDG Global in Country Monitoring
- c. Revisit highlights of 2017 Global and Country Assessment
- d. Explore and discuss major findings from survey respondents across four sectors.

- **The Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E- Dialogue on IWRM Assessment: Objectives, Process and Participating Stakeholders**

The Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E- Dialogue on IWRM Assessment was divided into 2 separate focused sessions, which run for 4 hours each. This was done in order to ensure more substantive depth of interaction/exchanges as well as adequate time for rating and discussion. The two sessions had a 2-day time interval. The first session held in 1 September, 2020 was focused on Exploring Subnational Issues in IWRM Implementation while the second session held in 4 September, 2020 was focused on Exploring National Level Issues.

The first session (subnational level) was participated in by 64 representatives from 11 NGAs, 7 LGUs, 10 RBOs, 2 academic institutions, 1 private company and 5 NGOs while the second session (national level) had 53 representatives from 12 NGAs, 1 LGU, 7 RBOs, 2 academic institutions, 3 private companies and 5 NGOs.

Participants were allowed to attend both sessions, if they were interested in knowing the full picture of IWRM implementation. Chat boxes, Google Template, feedback icons were used heavily as mode of exchange.

The E-Dialogue/Assessments on IWRM Implementation had the following objectives:

- Revisit 2017 Assessment Findings and Rating/Scores
- Review 2020 Status Report, validate and enrich supporting evidence provided
- Reach agreement on appropriate country level rating/score for each question, across 4 themes
- Share forward looking institutional commitments and suggest potential collaborative initiatives at sub national and national level
- Concretize and agree on key recommendations for way forward

The first session (subnational level) was participated in by 64 representatives from 11 NGAs, 7 LGUs, 10 RBOs, 2 academia, 1 private company and 5 NGOs while the second session (national level) had 53 representatives from 12 NGAs, 1 LGU, 7 RBOs, 2 academia, 3 private companies and 5 NGOs. The interest and involvement of the RBOs in the national level consultation is noteworthy.

Google meet was used instead of zoom, to ensure compatibility with the Google polling template and more stable connections. The first E Dialogue/Assessment had some technological glitzes but using the Chat Box was a good fall back and this tech problem was corrected in the second E Dialogue/Assessment.

For the National E Dialogue/Assessment for National Government Agencies, a speaker from Australia based International River Foundation², was invited to talk about IWRM PLUS: River Resiliency. It was felt that this framework would further enrich and expand participants interest and understanding of how IWRM is concretized and localized. It was also meant as an inspirational boost to encourage participants to break existing mental barriers and traditional paradigms. These expectations/objectives were met.

- **Participants Feedback**

Participants feedback (generated through the chat boxes at the end of every e consultation /e dialogue and assessment), indicated very high level of satisfaction with the process used and the extent to which they were benefitted. Words most often used were informative/highly informative, enlightening/eye opener, inspiring, productive/worthwhile/worth the time, and relevant. Excellent, Great and Unique as

well as very well organized/very well prepared were also used as descriptors of the process/experience. Another indicator of the participants appreciation of the process was the request by a number of organizations that for the sub national and national level e-dialogue/assessment, they be allowed to bring in at least one more representative from their organization. There are also request from the participants to specify their names in the invitation. In addition, participants staying online until the end with some even asking to join the debriefing post session activity, are all indicators of the participants interest being sustained throughout the e- sessions.

B. Highlights of Country Progress Across Four Themes: Enabling Environment, Institutions and Participation, Management Instruments and Financing

B1. Enabling Environment

a. There has been progress in creating a more supportive and favourable enabling environment for IWRM implementation. There has been an improvement in terms of both quality and quantity of national policies (issued by NGAs) and local legislative issuances (passed at LGU level). New policies and legislative issuances that were issued either fill in existing gaps (e.g. biodiversity, climate change, agriculture related, gender, water security, wastewater management, disaster resiliency, stakeholder engagement /participation etc.) in the policy environment, provide updating or enhancement to existing policies, or scale up coverage and scope. However, proposed national laws (e.g. creation of Department of Water etc) have been stalled in both legislative houses.

b. The major gap/challenge area identified by respondents/participants in the enabling environment is in the monitoring and assessment/evaluation sphere. Thus, participants are unable to comfortably and confidently assess the extent to which objectives of these policies are being achieved/met as well as the extent to which these are being implemented and enforced. Enforcement of national laws/policies and local legislative issuances/ordinances is also another critical challenge area.

In addition, there is a need to strengthen legislative advocacy in the national level for prioritization and accelerated passage of much needed breakthrough laws for the water, environment and natural resources sector (WENR). Stakeholders from various sectors need to be engaged to amplify the appeal and underscore the urgency of the need for WENR related laws to be in the priority legislative agenda of the President.

c. Given the commitment and planned strengthening and institutionalization of robust monitoring and assessment systems for IWRM, passage of a law for Strengthening Enforcement Capacities in the WENR sector, as well as intensified advocacy for passage of much needed breakthrough laws, there is strong probability of reaching the higher level of rating by 2030.

B2. Institutions and Participation

a. There has been substantial progress in stakeholder engagement as well as in the enhanced capacity of various National Government Agencies to a) embed IWRM in its flagship programs and signature events and b) to facilitate/support its implementation in LGU and river basin level.

b. There are 5 major gaps/challenge areas in this component. These are:
One, the ability to undertake regular assessment and evaluation for regular tracking/monitoring/assessment of achievements as well as capturing/documenting good practise models, effective innovations and lessons learned;

Two, Absence of national registry that can explicitly and accurately identify the exact number of LGUs implementing IWRM or operationalizing/localizing IWRM elements/ IWRM related initiatives

Three, the ability to inclusively and systematically engage diverse stakeholders (including the vulnerable population) in a regular, continuing, meaningful manner

Four, the availability of a continuing, competency-based capability building/capacity development program, including knowledge and experience sharing mechanisms for IWRM key stakeholders across agencies and levels

Five, need for mechanisms and tools/guidebooks to facilitate and accelerate scaling up of IWRM implementation, localization and operationalization

c. This can be effectively addressed and improved with the planned systems enhancements and knowledge management strengthening across participating NGAs as well as intensified collaboration with LGU leagues, academic institutions, NGOs and the private sector. If these planned initiatives and expanded collaboration are actualized, performance ratings are likely to reach high to very high by 2030.

B3. Management Instruments

a. There has been an increase in type, geographical scope and coverage of management instruments used by key participating national government agencies.

b. A major challenge will be in maintaining and sustaining these on ground, field level instrumentations as well as widely disseminating the information generated so it can effectively guide action and decision making in both national and sub national level. Enforcement of effluent standards as well as monitoring of compliance with these and other water quality regulations is also another critical challenge area that needs to be addressed.

c. The ability to reach high to very high level of performance rating by 2030 will be very much dependent on availability and adequacy of financing for IWRM, sufficiency of resources (i.e. both human capital/technical and financial) and availability of required competencies/human skill capacities.

d. Target setting on the number of monitoring and assessment instruments need to be established in given strategic and critical areas will guide programming and also help provide a clear grounding for the next assessment, especially in terms of more easily determining/assessing whether geographical and stakeholder coverage of specific types of management instruments are adequate, very good, excellent.

B4. Financing

a. There has been low /limited to no progress in availability of sufficient funding for IWRM initiatives and related elements, in both national and sub national level.

b. Given massive COVID19 expenditures and its disastrous effect on the economy and public portfolio, it is expected that without international support, movement in this sphere will only be able to reach at most, moderate performance levels, by 2030.

c. Target setting for expected/required financing investments and fund allocation for IWRM in national and subnational levels, would be useful/helpful in budget deliberations/negotiations/advocacy with institutional decision makers and legislators.

The completed SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Survey Report which is a separate document was already submitted to UNEP (filename: Philippine SDG 6_5_1_IWRM_Survey_Report_Final).

1. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'

a. What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

- Alignment and harmonization of different types of policies: i.e. national and local policies, national policies coming from different National Government Agencies and policies/legislative issuances /rules at different political levels.
- Enforcement of certain challenging and contentious provisions of national laws and complementary local ordinances
- Weak monitoring systems for progress tracking and implementation.
- Lack of technical expertise on IWRM policy related development, on the sub national level
- Insufficient staff with technical expertise on IWRM policy related development, review/analysis and tracking
- Weak legislative advocacy in the national level for prioritization and accelerated passage of required breakthrough laws in water, environment and natural resources

b. How can the main challenges be addressed?

- Strengthen inter-disciplinary and interagency collaboration when developing complex, multi-pronged/multi-element IWRM policies
- Provide operational frame and guide for localization of national policies/translation to LGU setting.
- Develop a learning package and capacity building initiative on IWRM policy development and policy review for key LGU staff in collaboration with Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) and/or State Universities and Colleges (SUC).
- Creation of an Environmental Protection and Enforcement Bureau as well as passage of a law that aims to: a) pursue stringent and effective enforcement of laws, policies, rules and regulations, with assistance from personnel of police, military , National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and prosecutors b) institutionalize enforcement strategies and systems using advanced, reliable technology, c) establish forensic laboratories that capture evidence of environmental crimes and d) conduct training courses on environmental law enforcement and competency enhancement of national laws and complementary local ordinances. As well, the need for consistent implementation and operationalization across LGUs
- Creation of a River Basin Score Card (or Report Card), referencing items in the IWRM toolbox/key components and elements.
- Publish and widely disseminate /popularize A State of Philippine River Basins.
- Pursue and scale up efforts to harmonize, align and mainstream climate responsive output and outcome indicators in its ENR (Environment Natural Resources) priority programs.
- Strengthen and institutionalize systems for more robust, results oriented, progress monitoring implementation tracking and documentation. Conduct semi-annual gathering of participating/supporting NGAs to share results of progress monitoring and tracking of policy implementation, lessons learned, good practice models and agree on next steps/way forward for stronger /better implementation as well as set a shared/integrated policy agenda for IWRM.

c. What is the progress in this area? What is the likelihood of reaching high to very high rating by 2030?

There has been progress in terms of both quality and quantity of national policies and local legislative issuances. It should also be noted that new policies either fill in existing gaps (e.g. biodiversity, climate change, agriculture related, gender, stakeholder engagement /participation etc) in the policy environment, provide updating or enhancement to existing policies, or scale up coverage and scope.

The remaining major gap is in the monitoring and assessment/evaluation sphere. Thus, participants are unable to comfortably and confidently assess the extent to which objectives of these policies

are being achieved/met. Given this and the planned strengthening of monitoring and assessment systems, there is high probability of reaching the higher level of rating by 2030

d. **What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?**

None

e. **Other interesting points of note from the discussion.**

Participants appreciated the categorization of policies in both national and subnational level as it helped them to concretize facets/elements of IWRM and to identify strengths as well as spaces and gaps.

2. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'

a. **What are the main challenges to progress in the country?**

- Fragmentation and weak coordination/collaboration among the more than 30 NGAS/offices with water related responsibilities and accountabilities.
- Stand-off in the legislative move/bill which has proposed strengthening of NWRB mandate, resources and leadership by making it into a Department of Water
- Accelerating the scaling up of IWRM adoption/localization in LGUs/all levels.
- Absence of registry that can explicitly and accurately identify the exact number of LGUs implementing IWRM or operationalizing/localizing IWRM elements/ IWRM related initiatives
- Established RBOs do not have the required resources, authority, capacity to fully implement plans and programs for water resources management and development on the basin level.
- Need for greater reach, broader stakeholder engagement and increased community support for river basin initiatives.
- Need for more regular and continuing stakeholder engagement /meaningful involvement in all stages of policy and program development, monitoring and assessment

b. **How can the main challenges be addressed?**

- Creation of additional Communities of Practice or other knowledge/experience sharing mechanisms, across practitioners of IWRM, across agencies and institutions. This can lead to further enhancing synergies, strengthening alignment and harmonization of policies and initiatives, improving collaboration/coordination, enriching paradigms and perspectives, building more robust, integrated systems, responsive policies and innovative initiatives on IWRM and related concerns/issues.
- Intensify advocacy efforts on the proposed law creating a Department of Water. Involve various stakeholders to amplify appeal and underscore urgency of the need for it to be in the priority legislative agenda of the President.
- To accelerate scaling up of IWRM implementation, localization and operationalization in LGUs,
 - a) Develop programs/initiatives for continuous enhancement of LGU capacity and key competencies essential for IWRM localization/operationalization, monitoring and evaluation. Onsite coaching and handholding of LGU teams on IWRM implementation should be considered
 - b) Include key aspects/elements of IWRM localization /operationalization in the DILG Good Housekeeping Seal for LGUs; in this way IWRM becomes truly mainstreamed in what is expected and prioritized by LGUs.
 - c) Develop a step by step Guidebook on the IWRM implementation journey in the river basin that includes processes and mechanisms of participatory governance and how to undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation in river basins

- d) Engage Leagues of Provinces, Cities and Municipalities as IWRM champions and partners. Collaborate with them in developing a national registry of LGUs who have adopted IWRM /have localized and operationalized IWRM initiatives and related elements
- Continue the action focused, capacity building activities for RBOs on a) planning, b) implementation, c) periodic monitoring and evaluation of progress and status of IWRM/river basin plans. Follow through coaching and reinforcing activities should also be integrated into capacity building initiatives to ensure application and sustainability of learnings.
 - Encourage NGAs and RBOs to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Policy. This will serve as a framework and guide of who to engage, when and at what level of engagement (i.e. expected/required for maximum best results).
 - The RBOs capacity for gender mainstreaming in plans, programs and assessment of gender related initiatives should be further strengthened. The gender lens should be utilized in reviewing the extent to which current RBO plans and programs are already gender responsive and whether existing documents are gender fair.
 - In collaboration with the Commission on Women and GAD focal persons from the ENR sector, the Gender Responsive and Women Empowerment (GRWE) index indicators for RBOs should be developed/adapted from existing indicators. There should be developed a customized GAD checklist tool for RBOs.
 - A system for tagging and tracking of Gender and Development Funds used for water resources management and IWRM elements/aspects should be established and tested.

c. What is the progress in this area? What is the likelihood of reaching high to very high rating by 2030?

There has been substantial progress in stakeholder engagement as well as in the enhanced capacity of various National Government Agencies to a) embed IWRM in its flagship programs and signature events and b) to facilitate/support IWRM implementation in LGU and river basin level.

The remaining major gap is in the ability to undertake regular assessment and evaluation as well to engage diverse stakeholders inclusively, systematically and meaningfully (including the vulnerable population) in a regular, continuing manner. This can be effectively addressed and improved so that performance ratings can reach high to very high level by 2030.

d. What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?

There is a need to further delineate what is meant by limited, adequate, very good and excellent geographical coverage and stakeholder reach. While the focus and geographical scope is supposed to be on the 18 primary/priority river basis, participants have difficulty accepting this as the context/parameters of geographical coverage. Moreover, it is further complicated by the fact that there is more than 1 NGA involved in IWRM implementation that is being assessed in this question, and they have varying levels of performance/achievement (i.e. others have very good to excellent coverage while still others have limited to adequate geographical coverage and stakeholder reach.)To assist/facilitate decision making, supporting evidence showed regions/provinces/cities covered as well as corresponding population base for these geographical coverage/scope.

e. Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

Representatives from academe expressed their interest to actively participate and contribute more to IWRM capacity building, implementation and assessment as well as research. LGUs expressed the need to have regular sharing of successful initiatives, good practise models, best practices and innovations, so they can learn from each other and build on each other's successes. RBOs and LGUs appreciated knowing more about private sector led/spearheaded collaborative initiatives with NGAs and wanted to know how they could engage /collaborate with them as well.

3. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: 'Management Instruments'

a. What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

- Poor integration of hydrological data and inadequate coverage and sustainability of hydrological/weather monitoring stations.
- There is a need for a more collaborative mechanism to strictly enforce effluent standards and regulation on water quality.

b. How can the main challenges be addressed?

- PAGASA will spearhead the formalization of institutional arrangements for the Integration of the hydrological monitoring stations, installed by other institutions. It will also continue /complete the installation of hydrological/weather monitoring stations programmed for 2021.
- NWRB will seek for an increase in budget allocation for the continuing program on the establishment of groundwater monitoring stations. Increased budget will facilitate increased coverage and ensure a more sustainable GW data collection program in all the established monitoring wells.
- NWRB will formalize and strengthen data sharing collaboration with water-related data generating agencies.
- DENR will assess status and progress of WQMA areas and effectiveness of existing local coordinating bodies.
- EMB will sustain the Adopt-an-Estero/Water Body Program and other related initiatives
- Strengthen policy enforcement and monitoring of compliance re effluent standards and other regulations on water quality
- Increase number of reliable sanitation facilities

c. What is the progress in this area? What is the likelihood of reaching high to very high rating by 2030?

There has been an increase in geographical scope and coverage of management instruments used by key participating national government agencies. A major challenge will be in maintaining and sustaining these on ground, field level instrumentalities as well as disseminating the information generated so it can effectively guide action and decision making in both national and sub national level. The ability to reach high to very high level of performance rating by 2030 will be very much dependent on availability and adequacy of financing for IWRM as well as sufficiency of resources (i.e. both human capital/technical and financial)

d. What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?

There is a need to further delineate what is meant by limited, adequate, very good and excellent geographical coverage. While the focus and geographical scope is supposed to be on the 18 primary/priority river basis, participants have difficulty considering /accepting this as the context/parameters of geographical coverage. Moreover, rating/assessing is further complicated by the fact that there is more than 1 NGA involved in IWRM implementation that is being assessed in these questions, and they have varying/highly divergent levels of performance/achievement (i.e. others have very good to excellent coverage while still others have limited to adequate coverage.)

e. Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

RBOS, other NGAs and academic institutions, appreciated hearing/being informed about the diverse management instruments as well as studies that had been completed by the NGAs. They were most interested in gaining access to this information related to their area/s of operations, as they felt this was most useful/helpful for evidence-based planning and programming. These

responses indicate limited/poor stakeholder access to these studies as well as information on where the monitoring and assessment instrumentations were placed/located.

4. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: 'Financing'

a. What are the main challenges to progress in the country?

- No current system/mechanism on monitoring IWRM/WRM related investments funds allocation and use
- Inadequate/insufficient fund/budget for water resources infrastructure and IWRM implementation both at national and sub-national level.

b. How can the main challenges be addressed?

- Advocate that Department of Budget and Management include in their Annual Local Budget Memorandum issuance, explicit reference and directive, to provide funds allocation for IWRM elements/water resources investment
- Expand Public Private Partnership (PPP) for water infrastructure
- Adapt the MINDA sustainable financing scheme in other regions of the country
- Promote adoption and institutionalization of PES
- Secure assistance from international development partners
- Conduct a forum /dialogue and capacity building on Sustainable, Innovative Financing for IWRM for both national and subnational level
- Prepare an evidence-based paper/study on Making the Case for Investing in IWRM and present it to key stakeholders/institutional decision makers

c. What is the progress in this area? What is the likelihood of reaching high to very high rating by 2030?

There has been low /limited to no progress in availability of sufficient funding for IWRM initiatives and related elements, in both national and sub national level. Given massive COVID19 expenditures and disastrous effect on the economy, it is expected that without international support, movement in this sphere will only be able to reach at most, moderate performance levels, by 2030. Target setting for expected/required financing investments and fund allocation for IWRM would be useful/helpful.

d. What are the major points stakeholders do not agree on and why?

None

e. Other interesting points of note from the discussion?

There is a lot of interest in learning more about innovative modalities for generating increased revenues by LGUs, including knowing the results and positive impacts among those who adopted PES. There is also a desire to discover other pathways to innovative, sustainable financing and how to open up other resource streams for LGUs, RBOs, NGOs and even academic institutions involved in IWRM.

5. Next steps

1. Key Take Away

Addressing water management issues and challenges is not just a technical matter but involves whole of society and whole of government, woven into the multifaceted spectrum of society: economic, social and political.

Thus, the best way of addressing it is through mainstreaming, localization and operationalization of Integrated Water Resources Management. IWRM is a valuable and necessary operating framework in managing and sustaining water resources. It is also a good foundation

for pursuing and supporting the country's initiatives for climate smart, ecosystem-based action and disaster resiliency

Harnessing the power of collaboration and the strength of togetherness, accelerated progress in IWRM is possible and with it, a water secure future for all, can be achieved.

2. Key Cross-cutting challenges:

- Absence of an integrated national IWRM tracking /monitoring, compliance monitoring and assessment system necessary to capture the overall progress on IWRM implementation and localization.
- No continuing, integrated, competency-based capacity development program on IWRM across agencies/institutions/relevant entities at all levels.
- Lack of alignment and harmonization of different types of policies/plans (i.e. national and local policies/plans, national policies coming from different National Government Agencies and policies/legislative issuances /rules at different political levels)
- Inadequate investments and financing for IWRM
- Need for enhanced synergies and improved coordination across participating agencies and organizations

3. Next Steps to Overcome Key Challenges:

- Conduct of multi stakeholder and multi sectoral E-dialogue on IWRM Assessment Report findings and recommendations. Expected output is the development of priority collaborative agenda, targets /deliverables and milestones for reaching 2030 targets.
- Finalization and formalization of partnership between National Water Resources Board (NWRB), League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) and Philippine Water Partnership (PWP) in gathering IWRM-related data/information from its member cities using the survey questionnaire. This will facilitate monitoring/progress tracking of LGU level IWRM implementation in key cities.
- Collaboration with resource institutions (local and international) in developing IWRM score card.
- Collaboration with Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) and/or State Universities and Colleges (SUC) in developing a learning package and capacity building initiative on topics/key developmental tasks such as (but not limited to): IWRM policy development and policy review; monitoring and evaluation; innovative and sustainable financing for IWRM implementation and localization
- Establishment of a knowledge hub to facilitate continuing exchange of progress of IWRM implementation as well as sharing of good practise models, effective innovations and lessons learned. Knowledge products and policy/issue briefs could be developed as part of this initiative.
- Provision of operational framework and guide for localization of national policies/plans to LGU setting.
- Higher level advocacy/Making the Case for Increased Public/Private Sector Investments in IWRM
- Hold an annual IWRM Implementation Program Review starting in 2021, with these same stakeholders, to facilitate progress and performance tracking.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Agenda

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

Annex 4: Photos

Annex 1: List of participants

Workshop participants

Virtual National Multi-Stakeholders' E-Dialogue/Consultation September 1 & 4, 2020

Name	Organization	Position	Email address	Date participated
Elaine Joyce V. Borejon	Climate Change Commission	Planning Officer III	elaineborejon.ccc@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Rej Winlove M. Bungabong	DENR - Biodiversity Management Bureau	Ecosystems Mgmt. Specialist II	Rejwinlove.bungabong@bmb.gov.ph	Sept. 1
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Zachiary Mae Morales	DENR-ERDB- Watershed & Water Resources Research, Development and Extension Center (WWRDEC)	Sc. Research Technician I	zachiarymae.mor@gmail.com	Sept. 1
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Tony Dano	DENR-River Basin Control Office (RBCO)	Executive Director	rbco.denr.gov.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
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Patrick James Dizon	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System	Division Manager	patrick.dizon@mwss.gov.ph	Sept. 1
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Josie Remoreras	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)	LG00 V	jremoreras@lgcdd.dilgregion7.net	Sept. 1 & 4
Analiza Solis	Department of Science and Technology (DOST) – Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	Chief, Climate Monitoring and Prediction Section	analynsolis@gmail.com	Sept. 4
Roy A. Badilla	DOST-PAGASA	Chief, Hydrometeorolog y Division	roypagasa@yahoo.com	Sept. 4
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San Pedro. Marilyn A.	National Water Resources Board	Financial Analyst IV	marilyn.sanpedro@nwr.gov.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Macape Joy D.	National Water Resources Board	Enginner II	joy.macape@nwr.gov.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Ma. Cristina Arellano	National Water Resources Board	Economist II	mcbarellano@yahoo.com	Sept. 1
Bless D. Baltazar	National Water Resources Board	Engineer III	bless.baltazar@nwr.gov.ph	Sept. 4
Snoofey E. Cabag-iran	National Water Resources Board	Engineer II	snoofey.cabag-iran@nwr.gov.ph	Sept. 4
Alpha B. Areniego	National Water Resources Board	AA VI	alpha.areniego@nwr.gov.ph	Sept. 4
Ronalyn Pangilinan	Cavite Provincial Gov't. - Environment and Natural Resources	Environmental Management Specialist I	ronalynfpangilinan@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Raul E. Diola	Leyte Provincial Gov't. - Planning and Development Office	Project Development Officer III	ppdoleyte@gmail.com	Sept. 1

Engr. Reynaldo S. Gonzales	City Government of Zamboanga - ENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Officer	cpdozamboanga@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Eduardo Bisquera	City Government of Zamboanga - ENRO	Assistant City Environment and Natural Resources Officer	cpdozamboanga@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Raoul E. Cam	City Government of Ormoc - CPDO	City Planning and Development Coordinator	raoul.cam@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Anabelle L. Cayabyab	Provincial Government of Cavite - ENRO	PG-ENR Officer	pgenre_cavite@yahoo.com	Sept. 1
Wilbur S. Suanding	City Government of Baguio - Wastewater, Water and Ambient Air Management Division, City Environment and Parks Management Office	Engr. IV	wilorvbgo@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Elvisa B. Mabelin	City Government of Cagayan de Oro - CLENRO	Assistant City Local Environment and Natural Resources Officer	elvisamabelin@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Jose Roni S.J. Penalosa	City Government of Iloilo - CPDO	City Planning and Development Coordinator	joseronipen@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Honeybeth Paulete	Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)	Project Evaluation Officer II	honeybeth@07@yahoo.com	Sept. 1
Gladys Jade Palberas	Apayao-Abulog RBMC - DENR-CAR	FMS II/RBCO Alternate Focal Person	gladysjade.palberas@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Camilo Victoria	Davao River Basin Management Alliance	DMO III/ DRB Focal Person, DENR RXI	forestermeloyvictoria@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Rainie Quinones	Central Cebu River Basins Management Council/Cebu Water District	Acting Division Manger - Sewerage and Sanitation Division	rainier.quinones@yahoo.com.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Maria Dianne B. Rallon	Central Cebu River Basins Management Council/Cebu Water District	Secretariat/Sr. Project Planning and Development Officer	mariyandarese@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Ranilo L. Edar	Central Cebu River Basins Management Council/DepEd RO7	Project Development Officer II	raniloedar@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Fr. Murphy Sarsonas	Central Cebu River Basins Management Council/Archdiocese of Cebu Commission on Environment	Director	iktusmurfaltum@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Lorraine Pastor-Vergara	Central Cebu River Basins Management	Acting Principal Architec	lorrainepastor@gmail.com	Sept. 1

	Council/National Housing Authority - Region 7	t A		
Gian Paolo B. Teves	Central Cebu River Basins Management Council/National Housing Authority- Region 7	Senior Engineer A	gianpaoloteves@gmail.com	Sept. 4
Shaira Saulog	Tagoloan River Basin Management Council	TRB Coordinator	shairasulog.me@gmail.com	Sept. 1
Rogelio Acosta	Mindanao River Basin Management council	Focal Person	rogelio.acosta@minda.gov.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Emmanuel B. Purzuelo	Pampanga River Basin Committee - NEDA 3	Focal Person	emanpurz@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Analie Uayan	Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC) - DENR Reg.10	REGIONAL FOCAL PERSON, RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT	analie.uayan@yahoo.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Gello, V. De la Cerna	Ranao-Agus RBMC - DENR X	Ranao-Agus River Basin Management Council Coordinator	gellovdelacerna@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Reymar B. Soriano	Agno RBMC - DENR Reg. 3	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	rsoriano4@up.edu.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Robert S. Guino-o II	Siliman State University	Research Committee Chairperson of the Biology Department	robertsguino-o@su.edu.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
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Catherine B. Gigantone	UPLB	University Research Assistant	cbgigantone@up.edu.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
Patricia Sanchez	UPLB IdSC-WATER/UPLB	Head	pjsanchez@up.edu.ph	Sept. 1 & 4
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Therese R. Olviga	UPLB	University Research Assistant II	trolviga@up.edu.ph	Sept. 4
Dhanicca Amor Domingo	UPLB Center for Strategic Planning and Policy Studies			
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Mark Mulingbayan	Manila Water Company, Inc.	Head of Sustainability	mark.mulingbayan@manilawater.com	Sept. 4
John Emmanue Martinez	Maynilad	Head, Environment Mgt. Dept	emman.martinez@mayniladwater.com.ph	Sept. 4
Christopher M. Camba	Aboitiz Equity Ventures	First Vice President for Corporate External Relations	christopher.camba@aboitiz.com	Sept 4
Alvidon F. Asis	League of Cities of the Philippines	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	alvidon.lcp@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Jarred Martin Clarianes	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)	Policy Manager	jarred.clarianes@gmail.com	Sept. 4
Rochellezita Roa Bantigue	Philippine Business for Social Progress/Water Alliance	Senior Program Officer	rrbantigue@pbsp.org.ph	Sept. 1
Kathrina Abrea	Philippine Business for Social Progress/Water Alliance			Sept. 1
Socorro B. Atega	Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water (CUSW)	Executive Director	socbajing@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Andres Muego	Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water (CUSW)			Sept. 1
Yolanda Gomez	WaterLink/PWP	Consultant	ybgomez@yahoo.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Christopher Ilagan	PWP	Chairman	cma.ilagan@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4
Noemie Bautista	PWP		ncruzbautista@gmail.com	Sept. 1 & 4

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

Name	Organization/Position	Email address	Summary of inputs (e.g. question number (s), or full survey)
Maria Catalina Cabral	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)/ Undersecretary for Planning	cabral.ma_catalina@dpwh.gov.ph	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions 1.1.a and 1.1.b
Joselito M. Riego De Dios	Department of Health (DOH)/Chief, Health Program Officer	lriego.dpcb@gmail.com	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Jerome R. Osias	National Irrigation Administration (NIA)/Principal Engineer A	iec.division@gmail.com	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Raymond John Go	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)/ Economic Development Specialist	rcgo@neda.gov.ph	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to

			questions related to national concerns
Bryan Coballes	NEDA	fccoballes@neda.gov.ph	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Geraldine Bayot	NEDA	gbbayot@neda.gov.ph	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Archimedes Lasatin	City Government of Angeles – City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)/ENR Officer		Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Donna Rillera-Tabangin	City Government of Baguio – City Planning and Development Office (CPDO)/City Planning and Development Coordinator	dtabangin.cpdo@gmail.com	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to all questions related to sub-national concerns
Antonette Anaban	City Government of Baguio – City Planning and Development Office (CPDO)/Assist. Planning and Development Coordinator		Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Rommel I. Hernandez	City Government of Batangas – CPDO/ Planning Officer II	rml_929@yahoo.com	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Januario B. Godoy	City Government of Batangas - CPDO/ City Planning and Development Coordinator		Provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Christopher B. Asibal	City Government of Davao – CENRO/CENR Officer	cenro2017mlr@gmail.com	Attended the preliminary consultation and provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Ramir M. Balquin	City Government of Cagayan de Oro-CPDO/OIC, CPD Coordinator	cpdo.cdeo@gmail.com	Provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Noel Hechanova	City Government of Iloilo – CENRO/CENR Officer		Provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Keith D. Camena	City Government of Iloilo – CPDO/ Project Development Officer III	keith.camena@gmail.com	Attended the Preliminary Consultation
Rodrigo S. Sicat	City Government of Zamboanga – CPDO/CPD Coordinator		Provided inputs to questions related to su

			b-national concerns
Eduardo R. Matias, Jr.	Provincial Government of Albay-ENRO/ EMS I		Provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Jovencia B. Ganub	Provincial Government of Bohol-Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) / Supervising Environmental Management Representative	atzganub@gmail.com	Provided inputs to questions related to sub-national concerns
Marina A. Malamug	Cagayan River Basin Management Council/ Cagayan River Basin Focal Person		Provided inputs to all questions related to basin level
Cheska B. Barreda	Bicol River Basin Management Committee/ FMS II	cheska.barreda@yahoo.com	Attended the Preliminary Consultation and provided inputs related to basin level
Yashimera L. Maape	Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council/ Technical Officer		Provided inputs to questions related to basin level
Angel Christery B. Castano	Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council/ PSO	angelchristerycastano@gmail.com	Attended the Preliminary Consultation
DENR-CAR	Abra River Basin Management Council (ARBMC)/ Co-Chairman ARBMC	rbco.denrcar@gmail.com	Provided inputs to questions related to basin level
Benjamin D. Alangca	Mindanao River Basin Management Council and Buayan Malungon River Basin Management Council / Coordinator, River Basin Coordinating Office	benjaminalangca@gmail.com	Provided inputs to questions related to basin level
Genalyn J. Arbolonio	Agusan River Basin Governing Board/ DENR-ARB Focal Person/ARB Secretariat	gen.arbolonio@yahoo.com	Provided inputs to questions related to basin level
Rogelio Ocampo	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)/ Project Manager I		Provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Jerome E. Ilagan	Climate Change Commission/ Chief, Policy Research and Development Division	prdd.ccc@gmail.com	Provided inputs to questions related to national concerns
Amy M. Lecciones	Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc./ Executive Director	amy_lecciones@yahoo.com	Provided inputs to questions 1.1.a; 1.1.b; 1.2.a; 2.1.c; 3.2.c; 4.1.b and 4.2.b
Rodora Gamboa	Maynilad Water Academy (under Maynilad Water Services, Inc.)/ Executive Director	dora.gamboa@mayniladwater.com.ph	Provided inputs to questions 1.1.a; 1.1.b; 1.2.a; 2.1.c; 3.2.c; 4.1.b and 4.2.b

Please note that this Annex is supplemented by information in Annex E of the SDG 6.5.1 survey instrument, which reflects on the level of engagement from different stakeholder groups.

Annex 2: Agenda

1. Online IWRM In Country Assessment Preliminary Stakeholders' Meeting (August 6, 2020)

1. Contextualization of IWRM assessment as part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
2. Revisiting IWRM Philippine Situationer and the highlight of the 2017 Global and Country Assessment
3. Exploring and Deepening major findings from the 2020 IWRM Survey Responses Across Sectors
4. Identification of burning issues and emerging concerns on IWRM implementation/localization

2. Online National Multi-Stakeholders' E-Dialogue/Consultation (September 1 & 4, 2020)

DAY 1 (September 1, 2020): Focused on Sub-national Level Issues and Concerns

1. Presentation of 2017 Baseline and 2020 Findings on sub-national/basin IWRM implementation questions
2. Agreement on the country level rating on sub-national/basin IWRM implementation assessment questions
3. Institutional Commitments and Proposed Priority Collaborative Actions
4. Synthesis of Commitments, Way Forward and Perceived Constraints/Challenges

DAY 2 (September 4, 2020): Exploring and Assessing National Level IWRM Implementation

1. Presentation of 2017 Baseline and 2020 Findings on national IWRM implementation assessment questions (Section 1: Enabling Environment and Section 2: Institutions and Participation)
2. Agreement on the country level rating on national IWRM implementation assessment questions (Section 1: Enabling Environment and Section 2: Institutions and Participation)
3. Lightning Presentations on the following:
 - Capacity Development of existing RBOs by DENR-River Basin Control Office
 - Status of hydrological Monitoring Stations of the 18 Major River Basins of the Philippines by DOST-PAGASA
 - Major projects supporting SDG 6.5.1 (Update/Status) by DENR-MGB
 - Mainstreaming Climate Change in ENR priority programs by DENR-CCS
 - Local Water Governance by League of Cities of the Philippines
4. Enrichment presentation about "Rivers for Future Generations: The Resilient Rivers Blueprint"
5. Explanation of Assessment questions/Rating Scale Description for Section 3: Management Instruments and Section 4: Financing

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

1. Overview of Modalities Used and Process Followed.

Given the multiplicity of stakeholders and the variety of information needed, a mix of approaches was used to gather data/information, validate information, expand and deepen supporting evidence, undertake participatory rating/assessment and surface insights, recommendations/suggestions.

Four customized online survey forms (google template forms) were developed and sent to the following categories of stakeholders:

- for sub national: LGUs (Form 1), River Basin Organizations (Form 2), Academe and NGOs (Form 3);
- for national: National Government Agencies (Form 4), Private Sector (Form 3; questionnaire used was similar for that for academe and NGOs in sub-national level).

A total of 47 respondents participated in the online survey; 15 from national government agencies (NGA), 14 from river basin organizations (RBO), 10 from local government units, 3 from non-government organizations, 2 from academic institutions and 3 from private companies. In addition, information on 26 other stakeholders were gathered through desk research. This included 10 additional NGAs, 4 other RBOs (to complete information on 18 major river basins), 5 additional LGUs (to complete geographical spread/scope viz RBOs), 2 additional NGOs and 5 other private companies.

Key informant interviews (30 respondents from various sectors) were also used to further expand and deepen some required key information or when this was not feasible, sourcing /acquiring unpublished internal documents/reports (e.g. plans, documentation of activity/ program, project evaluation etc) were undertaken. The experience was that one on one follow ups generated more substantive and in depth sharing of information and experiences.

Nevertheless, respondents appreciated the focused survey questionnaires as it helped them to revisit their accomplishments as well as identify challenges, constraints and missed opportunities. They also appreciated the comparative presentation of information generated per type of stakeholder as it allowed them to know what others like them (i.e. LGU, RBO, CSP/NGO/Private sector etc) were doing, what their shared/common challenges and barriers to implementation /effectiveness and scaling up constraints were.

The addition of key informant interviews, desk research/website reviews and acquisition of source documents helped build up the background/context and evidence base for each of the questions. Use of these modalities should be encouraged. In addition, holding an annual IWRM Implementation Program Review starting in 2021, with these same stakeholders, will facilitate progress and performance tracking.

The highlights of these four surveys, coupled with information generated through key Informant Interviews and desk research, were captured, synthesized and repackaged into PowerPoint presentations for the preliminary consultations and discussions. For the Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E Dialogue and Assessment, these were written up as context information and supporting evidence for each of the assessment questions.

2. The Preliminary Stakeholders E-Consultation and the Multi Stakeholder, Multi Sectoral E-Dialogues on IWRM Assessment: Process, Objectives and Participating Stakeholders

1. The Preliminary Stakeholders E-Consultation

The Preliminary -Stakeholders E-Consultation on SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Implementation was held on August 6 and lasted 3.5 hours. It was participated in by 46 representatives from 13 national government agencies

(NGAs), 7 local government units (LGUs), 3 river basin organizations (RBOs) and 6 organizations/institutions from academe, private, NGO. It had the following objectives:

- a. Develop shared understanding of IWRM nature, focus/purpose and pillars.
- b. Contextualize IWRM assessment as part of SDG Global in Country Monitoring
- c. Revisit highlights of 2017 Global and Country Assessment
- d. Explore and discuss major findings from survey respondents across four sectors.

Prior to the preliminary consultation, the previous country report and presentation were sent to all registered /confirmed participants. This was to ensure that those who were not in the 1st assessment in 2017 would have the same knowledge base and understanding/appreciation of the process similar to those who had been involved. Further, the first half of the e consultation was allocated to contexting on IWRM and the assessment activity so as to ensure all participants had the necessary grounding, framing as well as valuing for the importance of the task at hand. This proved most useful as almost half of participants were not involved during the 2017 assessment.

The recorded version of the preliminary consultation and the presentations was shared to all registered/confirmed participants of the E Dialogue/IWRM Assessment as there were more invitees to these sessions. They were informed that they were expected to review this before the session proper as it was essential for them to be on the same page with all other participants and to have a shared understanding of IWRM and the task at hand.

2. The Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E- Dialogue on IWRM Assessment

The Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sectoral E- Dialogue on IWRM Assessment was divided into 2 separate focused sessions, which run for 4 hours each. This was done in order to ensure more substantive depth of interaction/exchanges as well as adequate time for rating and discussion. The two sessions had a 2-day time interval. The first session held in 1 September, 2020 was focused on Exploring Subnational Issues in IWRM Implementation while the second session held in 4 September, 2020 was focused on Exploring National Level Issues.

The first session (subnational level) was participated in by 64 representatives from 11 NGAs, 7 LGUs, 10 RBOs, 2 academic institutions, 1 private company and 5 NGOs while the second session (national level) had 53 representatives from 12 NGAs, 1 LGU, 7 RBOs, 2 academic institutions, 3 private companies and 5 NGOs.

Participants were allowed to attend both sessions, if they were interested in knowing the full picture of IWRM implementation. Chat boxes, Google Template, feedback icons were used heavily as mode of exchange.

The E-Dialogue/Assessments on IWRM Implementation had the following objectives:

- Revisit 2017 Assessment Findings and Rating/Scores
- Review 2020 Status Report, validate and enrich supporting evidence provided
- Reach agreement on appropriate country level rating/score for each question, across 4 themes
- Share forward looking institutional commitments and suggest potential collaborative initiatives at sub national and national level
- Concretize and agree on key recommendations for way forward

The first session (subnational level) was participated in by 64 representatives from 11 NGAs, 7 LGUs, 10 RBOs, 2 academia, 1 private company and 5 NGOs while the second session (national level) had 53 representatives from 12 NGAs, 1 LGU, 7 RBOs, 2 academia, 3 private companies and 5 NGOs. The interest and involvement of the RBOs in the national level consultation is noteworthy.

Google meet was used instead of zoom, to ensure compatibility with the Google polling template and more stable connections. The first E Dialogue/Assessment had some technological glitzes but using the Chat Box was a good fall back and this tech problem was corrected in the second E Dialogue/Assessment.

3. There was a different design and process flow for the national and subnational sessions.

While the subnational session only had one presenter from NWRB (the national focal organization) who was tasked with presenting 2017 highlights and 2020 status, the national E dialogue incorporated “lightning presentations” (5-7 minutes each). These were related to key assessment questions/sections that had inadequate data submission. The approach worked well as presenters were able to share full information required within the time allocated and this provided increased level of involvement from attendees.

In addition, For the National E Dialogue for National Government Agencies, a speaker from Australia based International River Foundation, was invited to talk about IWRM PLUS: River Resiliency. It was felt that this framework would further enrich and expand participants interest and understanding of how IWRM is concretized and localized. It was also meant as an inspirational boost to encourage participants to break existing mental barriers and traditional paradigms. It met all these objectives and participants were most appreciative of the fact that they did not only share their viewpoints, insights and experiences but also got to enhance their knowledge base

3. Observations and Participants feedback on E-Dialogues/Assessment of IWRM Implementation

The contexting focus of the opening program messages (both global and country specific) contributed in ensuring that everyone had a shared understanding and framing of the rationale, purpose and importance of the activity. It was a good foundation for building their readiness to engage and actively participate. The presence of regional/global GWP key staff and an international speaker/global IWRM Advisor, also further boosted the importance and value of the activity.

Participants feedback generated through the chat boxes and sms correspondence, indicated very high level of satisfaction with the process used. Words most often used were informative/highly informative, enlightening/eye opener, inspiring, productive/worthwhile/worth the time, and relevant. Excellent, Great, Unique, very well prepared and very well organized were also used as descriptors of the activity. Unique, very well prepared and very well organized was related to diverse activities and modalities used in the sessions as well as the well evidenced presentations.

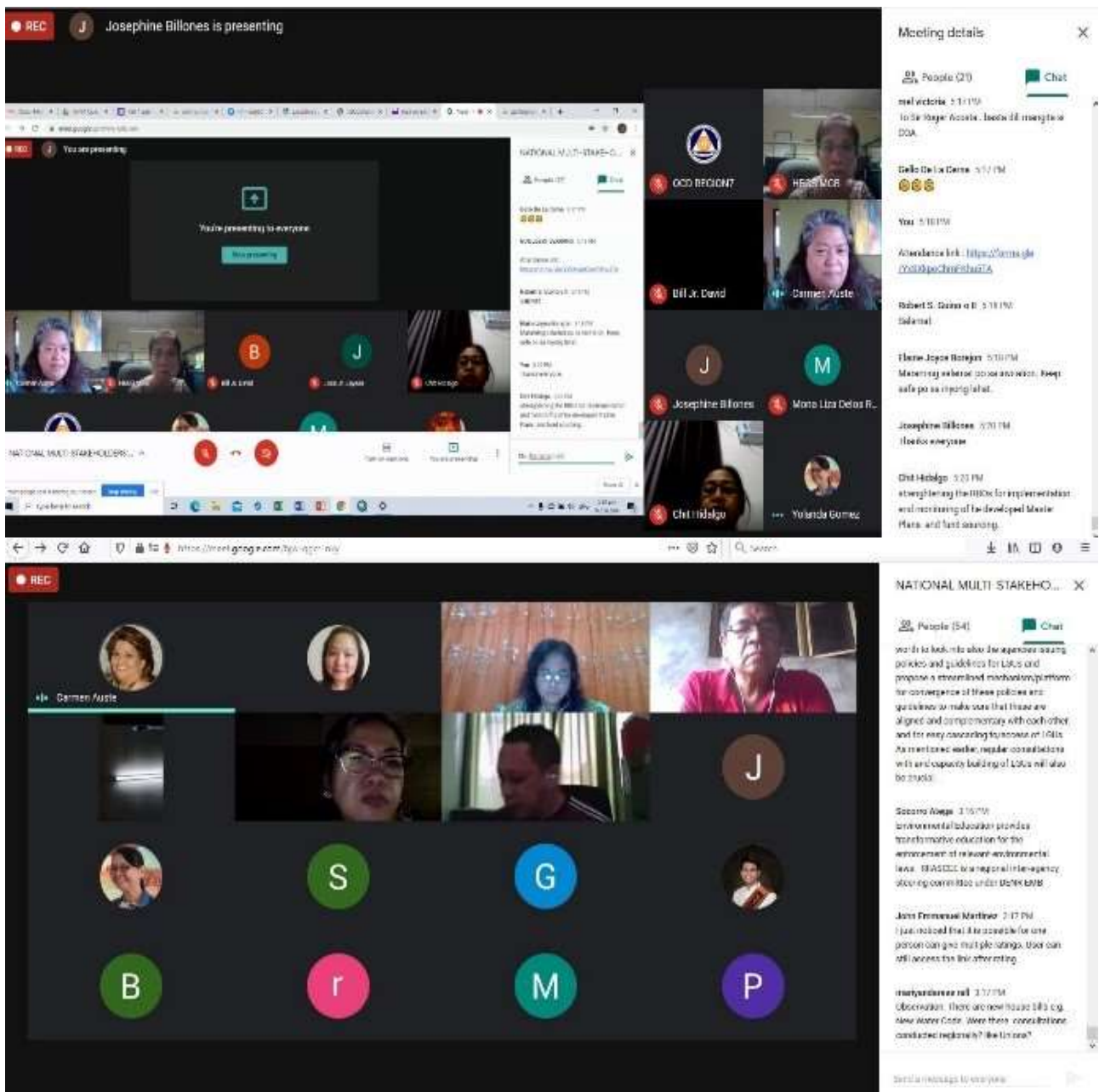
What also worked well in terms of setting the tone for the collaborative/interactive process were: a) creative pre-session activities; b) acknowledgment of participants and use of creative icons or creative claps/actions in acknowledgment of presentations; c) constant reminder in the chat box to write in their questions/clarifications, comments, thoughts, observations and during the way forward session, their recommendations and suggestions and d) their comments/questions being shared with other participants, responded to, as needed.

4. What Would We Do Differently

The session on financing could be a separate e dialogue and there could be invited speakers from NEDA and DBM (Department of Budget and Management) so that issues could be surfaced, addressed and clarified/resolved.

A new app with more icons and interactive features could be tried. We did not use zoom as there have been in country instances when discussions/sessions were broken down/discontinued due to interference (like a party line) and those in low bandwidth areas had difficulty with their connections.

Annex 4: Photos



Meeting details

People (33)

Chat

- WILLIANT SWABANI (You)
- Alma Iskandri
- Abdul Aziz
- Am Lopya
- Josiah Capan
- Johnatha Urutan
- Chia Berna
- Camari Aulie
- Callisto Sugianto
- Chia Andrian
- Chia Haldiyo

Meeting details

People (76)

Chat (37)

- Jay Mosepe
- Kathrin Abeto
- Kary Odora
- Kelvin Anthony Galepu
- Liamin Pastor Veigan
- Lovato Dristany
- Mu. Nuruzi Bardin
- Maria Darsa
- MARIA HIFI PU DARY
- Moroedinda Pajanto

Bayu Rizwan Bangabang
Yes Islam sely thank po

https://meet.google.com/bje-qqcr-nzy

REC

NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHO...

People (57) Chat

JOSE REMONERAS 1:21 PM
clap

Jared Martin Clarines 1:21 PM
Clap

Thames Obispo 1:21 PM
Clap clap

Jay Macapag 1:25 PM
clap clap

Mira Luz Delos Reyes 1:25 PM
clap clap

Alvin Am 1:31 PM
👍👍👍👍👍

Rogelio Acosta 1:31 PM
clap clap

Estrella Talay 1:32 PM
CLAP CLAP

Send a message to everyone

Turn on captions Present view

NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS E D...

https://meet.google.com/bje-qqcr-nzy

REC

NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHO...

People (54) Chat

worth to look into also the agencies issuing policies and guidelines for LGUs and propose a streamlined mechanism/platform for convergence of these policies and guidelines to make sure that these are aligned and complementary with each other, and for easy cascading/access of LGUs. As mentioned earlier, regular consultations with end capacity building of LGUs will also be crucial.

Socorro Ateaga 3:16 PM
Environmental Education provides transformative education for the enforcement of relevant environmental laws. RIIASCEE is a regional inter-agency steering committee under DENR EMB

John Emmanuel Martinez 3:17 PM
I just noticed that it is possible for one person can give multiple ratings. User can still access the link after rating

mariyandares rall 3:17 PM
Observation: There are new house bills e.g. New Water Code. Were there consultations conducted regionally? like Unions?

Send a message to everyone

Carmen Auste

NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS E D...

"Water is a local concern that requires a local solution."

Local Development means Local Involvement
The Role of the LGUs in Water and Wastewater Management

Hotel Stotsenberg
September 20, 2017



Avidon Asis

Opening Program Speakers



Dr. Seville "Bill" D. David Jr., Ph.D.
Executive Director
National Water Resource Board
Program Rationale and Focus



Mr. Colin Herron
Global Coordinator
Water Solutions for the
Sustainable Devt. Goal
Global Water Partnership
Greetings and Contexting



Mr. Chris Ilagan
Chairman
Philippine Water Partnership
Local CSO Partner
Message



Carmen V. Auste Sarmiento
Consultant / Facilitator
Program Objectives,
Process Flow and
Overview and Guideposts



Carmen Auste

Play (k)

17:32 / 4:12:55



3. The rating score continuum is from 0-100 points. Each response has an increment of 10 points. For Example, you can choose to rate 30 (between 20 and 40 but a rating of 25 or 35 is not allowed) or 50 between 40 and 60 etc..

	Degree of implementation (0 – 100)					
	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?						
a. Sub-national¹ water resources policies or similar	Development not started or delayed in most sub-national jurisdictions.	Exist in most jurisdictions, but not necessarily based on IWRM.	Based on IWRM, approved by the majority of authorities, and starting to be used to guide work.	Being used by the majority of relevant authorities to guide work.	Policy objectives consistently achieved by a majority of authorities.	Objectives consistently achieved by all authorities, and periodically reviewed and revised.
Score	0	20	40	60	80	100

4. Before choosing an appropriate rating , please carefully read the question and the corresponding descriptor for each rating column. The 2017 rating (highlighted in yellow) is also provided for your information.

5. BE REMINDED : In rating, the basis of your answer should be based on the overall efforts, as presented in the supporting evidence from the survey.
As soon as you have completed the rating, please scroll down to the bottom of the page and click Submit.

6. You **ONLY HAVE 2 MINUTES** to RATE each item. After two minutes, the question box will automatically close and you will no longer be able to do the rating. You will need to click on the Google Meet Tab/link to rejoin the plenary session room.

