

SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

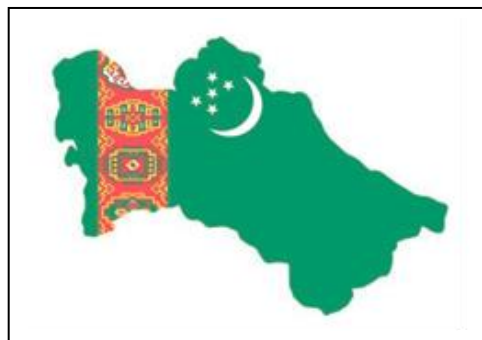
Stage 1

Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

Turkmenistan

31 August 2020



Prepared by:

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on Water Economy of Turkmenistan

Stakeholder Consultation Report for SDG 6.5.1

Executive Summary

Consultation Process:

To organize the consultation process, the exchange of formal letters was organized between UNEP-DHI, GWPO/GWP CACENA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Committee for Water Economy. These letters described in detail the process that took place from January to April 2020, clarified key challenges on reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1, and set out a roadmap for further actions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the State Committee for Water Economy (SCWE) supported the proposed approach and agreed on the following:

- A national interagency expert group presented by key institutions responsible for water management will be established; participation of non-governmental stakeholders is ensured through invitation of two leading organizations experienced & competent on IWRM.
- 4 meetings of the national interagency expert group will be facilitated by GWP CACENA Expert (who successfully get the certification by SDG 6.5.1 Facilitation Training Course); Organizational support (invitations and requests for nominees for inter-agency expert group) is arranged by MFA and SCWE; methodological & financial support is under the responsibility of GWP CACENA
- Based on discussions and consultations with stakeholders, the Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 is developed by Facilitator to be further submitted to the authorized body - State Committee for Water Management - for finalization and approval.

In accordance with this plan, the State Committee for Water Management sent letters to the Mejlis (Parliament) and the ministries involved in the implementation of IWRM. The letters contained a request to nominate experts to participate in the consultation process, and also indicated the time and place of meetings of the national expert group.

The national interagency expert group is presented by authorized representatives of the following state bodies:

- Mejlis (Parliament) - development of the legal framework (3 deputies, members of the relevant parliamentary committee on ecology and natural resources).
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan - international cooperation (1 expert).
- State Committee for Water Economy – Key National coordinating body for SDG 6.5.1. was presented by 6 experts (including 3 experts from the Committee's office and 3 experts from sub-body called "Turkmensuvlymtaslama" - Research & design water management institute).
- Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection - co-coordinator on reporting on indicator 6.5.1 was presented by 2 experts (including 1 specialist of hydro-met service that is under MoA & EP; and 1 ecologist).
- Ministry of Economy and Development - the main national coordinator for all SDGs, as well as the planning authority for government programs (1 expert).
- Ministry of Finance - allocation of funding for state programs for the implementation of the SDGs (1 expert from the Agency for Strategic and Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Finance).
- "Turkmengeology" - State Corporation as the authorized body for groundwater was presented by 2 experts.

- Ministry of Construction and Architecture (Department of Public Utilities) as authorised for drinking water supply and safe disposal of waste water was presented by 4 specialists.
- Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (Sanitary & Epidemiology Service) - drinking water quality control (1 expert).

Additionally, two online consultations on issues related to the participation of civil society and vulnerable groups of the population were arranged with representatives of the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan to take into account the formal view of authorities.

Apart of expert group meetings, Facilitator worked in a close contact with National Focal Point for SDG 6.5.1 (State Committee on Water Economy) and consulted with Leading specialist of hydromet service.

Non-governmental sector was presented by representatives of two non-profit organizations and MEDIA (official periodical of the Government of Turkmenistan); they took part in the meetings of the national interagency expert group with the right of an advisory vote:

- “Ynanch-Vepa” – analytical agency (non-profit)
- “Yashyl-Shohle”- public organization
- “Neutral Turkmenistan” - Newspaper

Also, Mrs Guljamal Nurmukhamedova as GWP CACENA Coordinator took part in all these meetings.

Thus, a total of 26 representatives of the authorized government bodies, civil society organizations and the media, including 7 women, directly participated in the consultation process.

The first meeting of the national interagency expert group began with an introductory presentation by the Facilitator, which explained:

- Overall approach on National reporting process for SDG indicator 6.5.1.
- Goals, objectives and structure of Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1.
- Regulations for holding meetings.
- Regulations on how group members and invited representatives interact with each other and the Facilitator between sessions.

The discussion of the Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 itself was performed in the following format:

- The facilitator read the next paragraph of the Tool and any comments thereon.
- The facilitator provided the detailed info on the purpose and objectives of the item included in the Tool.
- The facilitator provided examples of best practices and international experience.
- The facilitator described the most common mistakes that arise when assessing progress for each item included in the Tool.
- The facilitator read out his pre-prepared comments on each item included in the Tool and a preliminary assessment of progress.
- Members of the group and invited representatives of NGOs and the media discussed the text of the commentary proposed by the Facilitator, made their proposals, additions and comments to it.
- Team members either agreed on the final text of the commentary and assessment of progress, or postponed its finalization to later clarify the facts in their offices and come up with acceptable wording and adequate assessments of progress.

After the above cycle of familiarization-discussion-formulation of one item included in the Instrument, the national interagency expert group repeated this cycle for the next item of the Instrument.

The second and third meetings practically repeated the rules of work of the national interagency expert group described above, excluding, of course, the introductory presentation, which was replaced by a presentation by the Facilitator of the results of the work of individual group members who submitted their proposals in electronic format.

Also, the expert consultations were continued during the periods between the formal meetings, via telephone or email exchange. Some of the results of such intra-departmental and inter-departmental “home works” were received by the Facilitator in MS WORD format. All received materials were used by the Facilitator in preparing an up-dates for the group discussion during the next meeting.

During discussions, the participants came to the general conclusion that on issues related to the participation of the public, women and vulnerable groups in the implementation of IWRM, it is necessary to obtain information and opinion from the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan. At this stage the comments by representative of Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan were given through the e-mail exchange. They were discussed and included entirely.

Thanks to the intensive work of key members of the national interagency expert group, consultations on all points of the Instrument were almost completed by the end of the third meeting. For the fourth session, it was planned to discuss the content of the annexes to the Tool and an exercise on calculating points for each of the four sections and the total score for the study.

Because of the unpredictable strengthening of quarantine measures to control the COVID-19, the fourth meeting of the group was last minute cancelled. Taking into account that face-to-face public meetings are restricted, further consultations were carried out exclusively by telephone and e-mail. The facilitator sent the participants his version of the content of the annexes, which was approved by the authorized participants with a slight editorial revision and adopted by the State Committee for Water Management for the subsequent reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1.

Main findings or areas of consensus:

During the meetings of the national interagency expert group, the participants repeatedly expressed their bewilderment with the wording of the questions and the proposed Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 criteria for assessing progress. The reason for this is both insufficient knowledge and understanding of the IWRM theory by the participants, and a significant difference in the terminology adopted in Turkmenistan with the professional language used in the Research Tool. Another reason for the difficulty of participants in understanding the issues of the Research Tool is that it was developed as a universal document:

- for federal and unitary states;
- for small countries with 1-2 river basins and countries with a huge territory, including hundreds of river basins;
- for tropical, arid and humid climates;
- for countries with predominantly private and countries with predominantly state ownership of land;
- for developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Also, the participants of the national interagency expert group experienced difficulties in determining the sufficient and necessary level of detail in the comments. Therefore, some comments may seem too long, while other comments seem too short. Nevertheless, the comments provided by the participants can be considered sufficient to understand the status of progress on a particular criterion.

Participants of the national interagency expert group came to the general conclusion that great progress has been made in Turkmenistan with regard to policies, plans and financing to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level. The government's institutional structure for water

resources management at all levels is also well developed. The participants recognized the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation as satisfactory.

The rest of the IWRM components were identified by the participants as priority areas of efforts to improve the status of IWRM implementation. The participants agreed that the implementation of IWRM is an ongoing process and the management system for all natural resources will always have room for further improvement. Therefore, the established national goals 2030 on IWRM, although they are ambitious, are quite achievable, in case of duly interest & support will be continuously provided by the Government and society. Given the impacts of climate change that are already being felt, such attention will be guaranteed.

Participants assessed the general status of IWRM implementation as “Medium-high” (64 points), including in the following sections:

- Enabling environment - Medium-high (63 points).
- Institutions and participation - Medium-low (48 points).
- Management instruments - Medium-high (63 points).
- Financing - High (80 points).

Taking into account the efforts made by Turkmenistan by 2030, one can expect an increase in status by one notch for all criteria except “Participation”. Progress on “involving all participants in IWRM” depends on changes in social & economy pattern that usually takes 40-50 years. The measures offered by expert group are in a capacity to report on formal involvement of civil society by 2030, but self-induced engagement of civil society may take much longer period.

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

| 1. Enabling Environment | Assessed degree of implementation 2020 | Expected degree of implementation 2030 |
|--|--|--|
| 1.1.a. National water resources policy, or similar | 60 | ≥80 |
| 1.1.b. National water resources law(s) | 60 | ≥80 |
| 1.1.c. National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar | 60 | ≥80 |
| 1.2.a. Sub-national water resources policies or similar | 60 | ≥80 |
| 1.2.b. Basin/aquifer management plans or similar, based on IWRM | 60 | ≥80 |
| 1.2.c. Arrangements for transboundary water management | 80 | ≈90 |
| 1.2.d. Sub-national water resources regulations | 60 | ≥80 |
| Total | 64 | ≥80 |

Discussion on Section 1 “Enabling Environment” took place at the first meeting of the national interagency expert group and took the first half of the day. As soon as participants agreed on the content of this section they were requested to make “back-to-office work” to provide by e-mail a set of legislation documents, national and sectorial programs and etc. Relevant information was presented in person at the beginning of the second meeting by the respective experts. This approach has significantly reduced the time spent on this section without compromising the quality of comments and ratings.

No particular difficulties took place while working on Section 1 “Enabling Environment”. Minor editing/amendment was made to document drafted by Facilitator upon discussion with expert group members.

The list of existing laws in the field of water resources management was presented by the deputies of the Mejlis (Parliament) who are members of the national expert group, who also spoke about the thematic laws adopted over the past five years and plans on water legislation improvement.

The updated list of by-laws was presented by experts from the scientific and design institute of water management “Turkmensuvlymyntaslama” who also are the members of the inter-agency group. By-laws and plans aimed to improve the regulatory framework were reviewed by participants.

Experts from the Ministry of Construction and Architecture informed the members of the national interagency expert group that they continuously work on further improvements construction norms & standards and regulations for water supply, sewerage and water treatment systems.

A representative of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan reported on the existing regulatory documents and procedures applied for state sanitary and hygienic control and monitoring.

List of national programs, strategies and concepts was presented by an expert from the Ministry of Economy and Development, who also described how IWRM issues are taken into account in their development.

The representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan informed the participants about the work that is being carried out by Turkmenistan at global and regional levels. Based on this information, relevant paragraphs of comments related to the integrated management of transboundary waters were formulated.

The representative of the Department of International Cooperation of the State Committee for Water Management presented detailed information on the interaction “on ground” with colleagues from the relevant water authorities on the joint management of transboundary water resources. In particular, about the effective work of the joint Afghan-Turkmen commission on the Murghab River, which allows solving all emerging issues even in the absence of formal interstate agreements.

Regarding the National water resources policy, participants agreed that sectorial, territorial and thematic strategies and concepts¹ that cover part of IWRM issues are periodically updated.

The main discussion deals with assessment of IWRM implementation status. For example, almost all participants experienced a subjective feeling that the existing IWRM legal framework fully meets the criteria for maximum assessment. A deeper analysis has shown the need to develop amendments and additions to existing laws as well as the needs on development of new laws and regulations.

Similar discussions on other issues exposed the need to strength efforts working for the Enabling Environment in general. At the national level, Turkmenistan's efforts to improve the Enabling Environment will focus on developing or updating the first priority documents specified as following:

- Development of "National Strategy for IWRM Implementation".
- General, basin and territorial "Schemes of integrated use and protection of waters".
- Law On the safety of hydraulic structures;
- Law About water protection zones of water bodies;
- Law On the use of agrochemicals;
- A number of building codes and regulations (package of documents);
- A number of sanitary rules and regulations (package of documents);
- A number of state standards (package of documents);
- A number of provisions (by-laws) arising from the Water Code and other acts of water law of Turkmenistan (package of documents).

At the global and regional level, Turkmenistan's efforts to improve the Enabling Environment will focus on the development of the following priority documents:

- UN Water Strategy.
- "Central Asian Water Strategy".
- "UN Special Program for the Aral Sea Basin".
- In addition, Turkmenistan has put forward an initiative to establish a Regional Center for Climate Change Technologies in Ashgabat under the auspices of the United Nations.

Discussions were held in a constructive manner in a respectful and equal atmosphere, which avoided a situation in which participants could not come to a common opinion and wording of comments.

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

| 2. Institutions and Participation | Assessed degree of implementation 2020 | Expected degree of implementation 2030 |
|--|--|--|
| 2.1.a. National government authorities leading IWRM implementation | 60 | >80 |
| 2.1.b. Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors on water resources, policy, planning and management | 40 | >60 |
| 2.1.c. Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at national level | 20 | ≤30 |
| 2.1.d. Private sector participation in water resources development, management and use ² | 80 | ≈90 |
| 2.1.e. Developing IWRM capacity | 50 | >60 |
| 2.2.a. Basin/aquifer level organizations for leading implementation of IWRM | 80 | ≈90 |
| 2.2.b. Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at the local level | 10 | ≤20 |
| 2.2.c. Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management | 10 | ≤20 |

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 2.2.d. Gender included in laws/plans or similar within water resources management | 20 | ≤30 |
| 2.2.e. Organizational framework for transboundary water management | 80 | ≈90 |
| 2.2.f. Sub-national authorities for leading IWRM implementation | 80 | ≈90 |
| Total: | 48 | >60 |

Introduction of the content and approach for Section 2 “Institutions and Participation” started at the first meeting of the national interagency expert group. The discussion itself has been started upon provision of updated information on civil society participation, access to information, digitalization of the economy, etc. by meeting participants. The respective experts in person made competent presentations. This approach has significantly reduced the time spent on this section without compromising the quality of comments and ratings.

No particular difficulties took place while working on “National and Regional IWRM institutions”. Minor editing/amendment was made to document drafted by Facilitator upon discussion with expert group members.

Very lively disputes took place while discussion of concerns deal with the participation of private business, the public/civil community, women and vulnerable groups of the population. The members of the national interagency expert group came to the general conclusion that to provide the comprehensive response it is necessary to obtain additional information and comments by Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan. Requested comments were provided by specialists of this institution, they were studied and approved by all participants to be presented in a format of commentary on the relevant paragraphs of the research tool.

The greatest difficulty was caused by the item “2.1.e. Developing IWRM capacity”. The problem was that the word "capacity" includes four dimensions - human, resource, instrumental and motivational. In addition, the issue has two sectors - the water itself and the related sector (those involved in IWRM, not directly managing water resources). Theoretically, each dimension requires a separate assessment, since it makes sense to compare indicators characterizing a homogeneous complex of objects of study. Averaging estimates over these four dimensions inevitably distorts the real picture either towards overestimation or understatement. Considering that the research tool should be used “as is”, the group members agreed to divide the question into the minimum possible two segments - Human resources for IWRM and IWRM tools, resources and incentives.

Taking into account the need to give the most realistic assessment on this point, the participants agreed to apply the Liebig Limiting Factor Law (Liebig Barrel) proposed by the Facilitator. Thus, the assessment was determined not by the arithmetic mean, but by the factor limiting the progress of IWRM potential development.

At the national level, Turkmenistan's efforts to develop "Institutions and Participation" "will focus on the following measures:

- Capacity development in relation to risk management and greater use of digital technologies in all aspects of IWRM.
- Training on the theory and best world practice of IWRM for specialists from all involved ministries and departments.
- Creation of a permanent coordination mechanism for IWRM.
- Training on the theory and best world practice of IWRM for civil society representatives including women organizations, vulnerable groups of population, farmers and managers of farmers' associations.
- Implementation of the updated National Action Plan for Gender Equality in Turkmenistan for 2021–2025.

At the national level, the efforts of Turkmenistan in the development of "Institutions and Participation" "will be focused on the implementation of national component of the fourth Aral Sea Basin Program³.

Discussions were held in a constructive manner in a respectful and equal atmosphere, which avoided a situation in which participants could not come to a common opinion and wording of comments.

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

| 3. Management instruments | Assessed degree of implementation 2020 | Expected degree of implementation 2030 |
|--|--|--|
| 3.1.a. National monitoring of water availability | 70 | >80 |
| 3.1.b. Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level | 50 | >60 |
| 3.1.c. Pollution control at the national level | 50 | >60 |
| 3.1.d. Management of water-related ecosystems from the national level | 60 | ≥80 |
| 3.1.e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters at the national level | 60 | ≥80 |
| 3.2.a. Basin management instruments | 60 | ≥80 |
| 3.2.b. Aquifer management instruments | 60 | ≥80 |
| 3.2.c. Data and information exchange within country at all levels | 80 | ≈90 |
| 3.2.d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries | 80 | ≈90 |
| Total: | 63 | ≥80 |

Discussion of Section 3 "Management Instruments" took place at the second meeting of the national interagency expert group after discussion and adoption of agreed decisions on issues postponed at the first meeting. Similar approach was used while discussion of "Management instrument" – compilation of all information provided by relevant ministries followed by fruitful analysis and discussions by expert group. Group members willingly shared the updated information on monitoring, control, guidance and management systems that allows to draft relevant comments for discussion paper by Facilitator for next

meetings. This approach allowed us to significantly reduce the time spent working on this section without reducing the quality of comments and ratings.

The part of the points related to national and regional IWRM institutions did not cause any particular difficulties for the participants of the national interagency expert group. With minimal editorial amendments, the text of the comments was adopted, which was prepared for the first meeting of the group by the Facilitator.

No particular difficulties took place while discussion of issues within the Section 3 "Management Instruments" listed as following:

- National monitoring of water availability.
- Basin management instruments.
- Aquifer management instruments.
- Data and information sharing within countries at all levels.
- Transboundary data and information sharing between countries.

Minor editing/amendment was made to document drafted by Facilitator upon discussion with expert group members.

However, some component of this section, such as:

- Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level.
- Pollution control from the national level.
- Management of water-related ecosystems from the national level.
- Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level.

caused difficulties and very lively discussions.

The problem was that the word "instrument" includes six dimensions - legal, technical regulation, managerial, financial & economic, informational & educational, scientific & analytical. In addition, the issue has two sectors - the water itself and the related sector (those involved in IWRM, not directly managing water resources). Theoretically, each dimension requires a separate assessment, since it makes sense to compare indicators characterizing a homogeneous complex of objects of study. Averaging estimates over these six dimensions inevitably distorts the real picture either towards overestimation or understatement. Given that the research tool should be used "as is," the team members agreed to include six thematic areas in the comments:

- Legal instruments.
- Regulatory and technical instruments.
- Instruments for the supervision and control.
- Financial and economic instruments.
- Information and educational programs.
- Scientific and analytical tools.

Taking into account the need to give the most realistic assessment on this point, the participants agreed to apply the Liebig Limiting Factor Law (Liebig Barrel) proposed by the Facilitator. Thus, the assessment was determined not by the arithmetic mean, but by the factor limiting the progress of IWRM potential development.

At the national level, Turkmenistan's efforts to develop "Institutions and Participation" "will focus on the following measures:

- Further implementation of automated systems for monitoring water consumption and data collection operating in real time is planned.
- In order to fulfil the Law of Turkmenistan "About an Environmental Information", work has begun on the formation of a publicly available "State Fund for Environmental Information".
- It is planned to expand the coverage of target groups and IWRM topics with information and educational programs using modern training and information technologies.
- To substantiate management decisions on water demand management, it is planned to create a system for analysis of water use efficiency (productivity), both in the context of economic sectors and for individual (large) water users.
- Work continues to revise and update technical regulation tools, taking into account the best available technologies and practices.
- The study of world experience and compliance with the conditions of Turkmenistan of the introduction of payments for ecosystem services continues.
- The study of world experience and compliance with the conditions of Turkmenistan of the use of scientific and analytical tools in the decision-making process continues.
- In the future, it is planned to develop projects and implement a set of measures to mitigate water-related consequences, which are provided for by the National Strategy of Turkmenistan on Climate Change (new edition, 2019).
- Within the framework of the ICWC, it is planned to create an automated emergency alert system, update the hardware and software complex for collecting, processing and transmitting data from the BWO "Amu Darya" in real time.

Discussions were held in a constructive manner in a respectful and equal atmosphere, which avoided a situation in which participants could not come to a common opinion and wording of comments.

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

| 4. Financing | Assessed degree of implementation 2020 | Expected degree of implementation 2030 |
|---|--|--|
| 4.1.a. National budget for water resources infrastructure | 80 | ≈90 |
| 4.1.b. National budget for IWRM elements | 70 | ≥80 |
| 4.2.a. Sub-national or basin budgets for water resources infrastructure | 80 | ≈90 |
| 4.2.b. Revenues raised for IWRM elements | 70 | ≥80 |
| 4.2.c. Financing for transboundary cooperation | 100 | 100 |
| 4.2.d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements | 80 | ≈90 |
| Total: | 80 | ≈90 |

Discussion of Section 4 "Financing" items took place at the third meeting of the national interagency expert group. Relevant information (budgetary procedures, audit, adequacy criteria, etc.) was presented in

person by specialists of relevant institutions during the third meeting of stakeholders. This approach has significantly reduced the time spent on this section without compromising the quality of comments and ratings.

At the question level and in general Section 4 “Financing” did not cause any particular difficulties for the participants of the national interagency expert group. With minimal editorial amendments, the text of the comments was adopted, which was prepared for the third meeting of the group by the Facilitator. The main contribution to the preparation of the meeting and to the discussions during the meeting was made by representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Development and the Ministry of Finance.

Taking into account the export-oriented economy of Turkmenistan (gas, oil, cotton, chemical products), it should be concluded that the ability to finance the water sector in general and IWRM, in particular, depends on the stability of the global market. This factor cannot be considered exclusively within the framework of this research instrument.

Discussions were held in a constructive manner in a respectful and equal atmosphere, which avoided a situation in which participants could not come to a common opinion and wording of comments.

5. Next steps

Members of the national interagency expert group reached a consensus on:

- Significant progress in developing the legal framework for IWRM.
- Continuing consideration of the issues of technological development of the water sector in the development and implementation of national strategies and programs.
- Availability of a well-developed state system of water sector management.
- The need to further improve training in IWRM in all sectors.
- The need to develop and implement mechanisms for public sector partnerships with private business and civil society organizations.
- The need to further improve cooperation mechanisms for transboundary watercourses and international lakes.
- The need to strengthen water conservation measures in agriculture.

| SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM | Assessed degree of implementation 2020 | Expected degree of implementation 2030 |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Enabling environment | 64 | ≥80 |
| 2. Institutions and participation | 48 | ≥60 |
| 3. Management instruments | 63 | ≥80 |
| 4. Financing | 80 | ≈90 |
| Total: | 80 | ≈80 |

To achieve the set national goals for the implementation of IWRM by 2030, it is recommended to develop and adopt a “National strategy for the implementation of IWRM”.

To develop the concept “National strategy for the implementation of IWRM” and monitor SDG 6.5.1 indicator in the country, it is recommended to form a national expert group that will conduct an annual assessment of progress.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Agenda

Annex 3: Facilitator’s Comments

Annex 4: Photos

Annex 1: List of participants

Workshop participants

| Name | Organization | Position | Email |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------|
| AKMURADOV Mahtumguly | MFA TKM | Advisor | |
| ASHIROV Gurbangeldi | MEJLIS - Turkmenistan Parliament | Deputat | |
| MEREDOV Rejepgeldi | MEJLIS - Turkmenistan Parliament | Agro Committee Member | |
| BABAKULOV Merdan | MEJLIS - Turkmenistan Parliament | Deputat | |
| ABDULLAYEV Dowlitberdi | TURKMENGEOLOGIYA –State corporation | Department Head | |
| YSHNIYAZOV Orazmuhammet | TURKMENGEOLOGIYA –State corporation | Deputy Head | |
| AZIMOVA Nyazik | Ecological Monitoring Service | Inspector | |
| MOMMADOV Ilmyrat | "Bereketly-Garakum" - Nature Protection Zone | Head of Science Department | |
| NAZAROVA Gulshat | Ministry of economy & development | Chief Specialist | |
| SHUMSKAYA Elita | Agency of strategic and sustainable development under the Ministry of Finance | Chief Specialist | |
| GAZIZOVA Guzalja | Sanitary & Epidemiology Service under the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry Deputy Head | Deputy Head | |
| EYEBERDIYEV Berdimyrat | Ministry of Construction and Architecture | Chief Specialist | |
| GULYJOV Sapaly | Ministry of Construction and Architecture | Chief Specialist | |
| NAZAROV Bairam | Ministry of Construction and Architecture | Marketing Department Deputy | |
| NAZAROVA Shirin | Ministry of Construction and Architecture | Marketing Department Deputy | |
| ATAYEV Dowlet | National Committee on Water Economy | Chief Specialist | |
| BAYRAMOV Nazar | National Committee on Water Economy | Specialist | |
| HOJAGULLYEV Yklym | TURKMENSUVVYLYMTASLAMA | Chief Engineer | |
| HOMMADOV Gurbannazar | TURKMENSUVVYLYMTASLAMA | Department Head | |
| KULIYEV Kerim | TURKMENSUVVYLYMTASLAMA | Department Head | |
| ORAZGULLYEV Kakamurat | National Committee on Water Economy | Chief Spealist (International Cooperation Department) | |
| DOLGOVA Yelena | NEUTRAL TURKMENISTAN - newspaper | Journalist | |
| KLYCH Arman | "Yashyl Shohle" - Public Association | Agro Specialist | |
| SOLOMINA Gozel | "YNANCH-VEPA" - Company | Deputy Director | |
| NURMUHAMMEDOVA Guljamal | GWP CACENA | Regional Coordinator | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|--|
| BERDIYEV Arslan | GWP CACENA | Certified Facilitator | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|--|

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

| Name | Organization/Position | Email address | Summary of inputs (e.g. question number(s), or full survey) |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| AGALHANOVA Marina | State Hydrometeorology Service, Chief Specialist | | 3.1.a. National monitoring of water availability. |
| MAMEDOVA Ogulhan | Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan | | 2.1.c. and 2.2.b. Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management. 2.2.c. Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management. 2.2.d. Gender included in laws/plans or similar within water resources management. |
| PASHIYEV Yanov | State Committee for Water Management, Head of Department | | 1. Enabling environment. 2.1.a. National government authorities for leading IWRM implementation. |

Annex 2: Agenda

Meetings of the interdepartmental expert group on the preparation of reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1 "Degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management"

Day 1.

9:00-11:00 – Familiarization with the reporting methodology (introduction, definitions of terms, about the research tool, filling procedure, monitoring manual, data collection and presentation).

11:00-11:15 – Coffee-break

11:15-13:00 – Discussions on 1. Enabling environment – part 1.

13:00-14:00 – Обед

14:00-15:00 – Discussions on 1. Enabling environment – part 2.

15:00-15:15 – Coffee-break

15:15-18:00 – Discussions on 2. Institutions and Participation – part 1.

Day 2.

9:00-11:00 – Discussions on 2. Institutions and Participation – part 2.

11:00-11:15 – Coffee-break

11:15-13:00 – Discussions on 3. Management instruments – part 1.

13:00-14:00 – Обед

14:00-15:00 – Discussions on 3. Management instruments – part 2.

15:00-15:15 – Coffee-break

15:15-18:00 – Discussions on 3. Management instruments – part 3.

Day 3.

9:00-11:00 – Discussions on 3. Management instruments – part 4.

11:00-11:15 – Coffee-break

11:15-13:00 – Discussions on 4. Financing – part 1.

13:00-14:00 – Обед

14:00-15:00 – Discussions on 4. Financing – part 2.

15:00-15:15 – Coffee-break

15:15-18:00 – Discussions on scoring of items Survey Instrument and on **Next steps recommendations.**

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

**By BERDIYEV Arslan
Facilitator/Analyst, Analytical agency "Ynanch-Vepa"(TKM)**

The chosen technique has been shown to be effective.

Online courses are useful not only for the Facilitators and not only during the period of progress assessment. It seems reasonable to make easier an access to Training course for Facilitators... The best approach is to create a permanent and publicly available learning platform in all official UN languages.

There are no doubts on need and usefulness of the tool for national experts and decision-makers. However, it would be correct to modify the tool taking into account specific countries. In particular, countries can be divided into clusters with similar climatic conditions, the number of large and medium-sized river basins, and a similar administrative structure (federations and unitary states).

Annex 4: Photos



Photo 1: From left to right Guljamal NURMUHAMMEDOVA – GWP CACENA RC
Mahtumkuli AKMYRADOV – MFA TKM; Rejeggeldi MEREDOV – MEJLIS (Parliament of TKM)



Photo 2. SDG 6.5.1. - Stakeholder Meetings in TKM



Photo 2. SDG 6.5.1. - Stakeholder Meetings in TKM