



# SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation Report Turkmenistan

29 December 2023

Prepared by:

SDG 6.5.1 focal points:

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Consultation Facilitator: *Guljamal NURMUHAMMEDOVA*, GWP CACENA

## Executive Summary

### Overview of the consultation process

To organize the consultation process, the Facilitator prepared letters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Committee for Water Management. These letters described in detail the process that took place from April to September 2023, clarified the problems of reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1, and set out a roadmap for further actions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Committee for Water Management supported the proposed plan. The plan provided for:

- Formation of a national interagency expert group.
- Conducting 3 meetings of the national interagency expert group.
- Analysis and execution by the Facilitator of all opinions, comments and suggestions of all members of the national interagency expert group.
- Preparing the Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 by the Facilitator and submitting it to the authorized body - State Committee for Water Management for finalization and approval.

Additionally, it was decided to organize the introductory workshop on “SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator on-line Training Course” to upgrade the capacity of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan and State Committee on Water Resources of Turkmenistan. 14 specialists of these institutions were successfully certified as facilitators. This arrangement (we believe) allow Turkmenistan to be better prepared for the next round of SDG 6.5.1.Assessment – 2026<sup>1</sup>.

As it was agreed with Turkmenistan Government, the financial support for these activities was kindly provided by Climate Risk Management Program implemented by GIZ Turkmenistan; Ministry of environmental protection as well as State Committee on Water Economy are key beneficiaries of this project.

In accordance with this plan, the formal letters were to all institutions responsible for water management with the request to nominate specialists for participation in the Stakeholder Consultations. The time and place of meetings of the national expert group has been indicated in these letters.

The national interagency expert group includes authorized representatives of the following state bodies:

- Mejlis - development of the legal framework.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan
- State Committee for Water Management - main national coordinator for SDG 6.5.1; including Scientific and design institute of water management “Turkmensuvlymtaslama”.
- Ministry of Environmental Protection – surface water quality and Hydrometeorology Service - Hydrology
- Ministry of Agriculture – irrigation for agriculture
- Ministry of Finance and Economy - the main national coordinator for all SDGs, as well as the planning authority for government programs (1 expert); allocation of funding for state programs for the implementation of the SDGs
- State Corporation "Turkmengeology" - the authorized body for groundwater.

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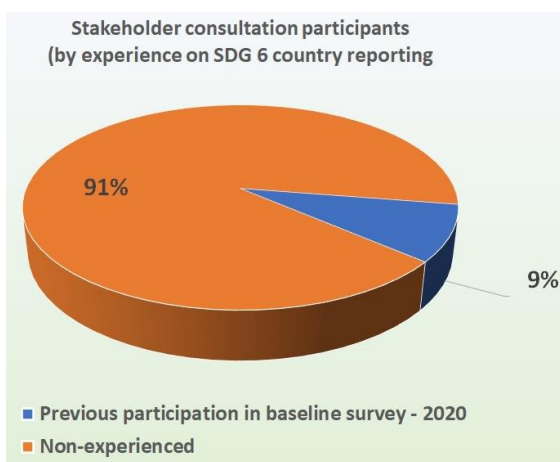
<sup>1</sup> The information on SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator Training Workshop in Turkmenistan has been published at:

- <https://www.gwp.org/en/CACENA/News/the-certification-program-for-environmental-and-water-management-specialists-completed-in-ashgabat/> - English
- <https://dzen.ru/a/ZYLwTlxsAEQRn3Vr> - Russian

- Ministry of Construction and Architecture (Department of Public Utilities) - providing the population with drinking water and safe disposal of waste water.
- Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (Sanepidservice) - drinking water quality control.
- State Committee on Statistics of Turkmenistan
- Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan
- State Insurance Organization of Turkmenistan - Risks in the agriculture sector; Mitigation of risks via insurance
- Emergency Management Agency (Department of the Ministry of Défense) - Flood protection measures; Water emergency measures (e.g., drinking water)



This round of Consultations differs from the baseline survey by more involvement of public organizations and “business” sector representatives. But might be for Turkmenistan case it is better to talk on “semi”-business (e.g. Halkbank and Dayhanbank are State-Commercial banks) and “semi”-public ones (Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs – is a semi-public organization promoting business in various fields).



These consultations are characterized by great difference on awareness of participants on SDG agenda, it was good to have very competent specialists that are members of SDG Working group (UN Agencies + Governmental bodies) as participants of consultations; however, there was two participants that never heard about SDG. (Note: *Because of this “difference” the majority of participants (in their feedback) mentioned that “it is necessary to invite the competent specialists for consultations”.*)

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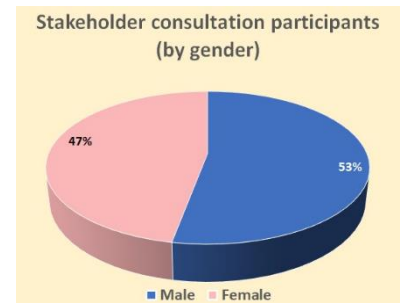
List of participants of stakeholder consultations is presented in Annex 1.

In preparing the comments, the Facilitator and National Coordinator additionally conducted few consultations with representatives of the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan and the State Hydrometeorological Service on issues related to the participation of civil society and vulnerable groups of the population and the National monitoring of water availability.

With the consent of the authorized state bodies, the representatives of civil society organizations took part in the meetings of the national interagency expert group with the right of an advisory vote:

Stakeholder Consultations were facilitated by Guljamal Nurmukhamedova - GWP CACENA Coordinator.

Thus, a total of 35 representatives of the authorized government bodies, business and civil society organizations, 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:

- Stories of the 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.

Then a session of discussion of the Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 items started, which was held in the following format:

- The facilitator read the next paragraph of the Tool and any comments thereon.
- The facilitator detailed 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 the 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 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 sessions practically repeated the rules of work of the national interagency expert group described above, of course, with the exception of 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.

Consultations were held between the meetings, both within the participating organizations and between them via telephone or email. Some of the results of such intradepartmental and interdepartmental work were received by the Facilitator in MS WORD format. All received materials were used by the Facilitator in preparing an introductory presentation for the next meeting of the group.

During the consultations, the participants came to the general conclusion that on issues related to the participation of the public and women in the implementation of IWRM, a great progress was achieved and it is good to upgrade the assessment score given for these item. Final score was consulted with the Institute of State, Law and Democracy of Turkmenistan.

Thanks to the intensive work of key members of the national interagency expert group, consultations on all points of the Instrument were completed. Developed draft was submitted to National Coordinator on SDG 6.5.1 for final revision and editing.

### **Main findings or areas of consensus.**

Participants of consultations continuously feel the difficulties in use of the Country Survey instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 criteria for assessment of progress because of the insufficient knowledge and understanding of the IWRM theory and practice.

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 the progress continuedly made with regard to “policies, plans” (5 points difference compared with scores of Assessment – 2020) and “participation” (7 points difference compared with scores of Assessment – 2020). The government's institutional structure for water resources management at all levels is also well developed. 3 point progress was ached for Management instruments. Finance continues to maintained at high level.

The participants recognized the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation as satisfactory. The participants agreed that the implementation of IWRM will be better structured and

organized in case of National IWRM plan will be developed. Also the agreed that IWRM implementation is an ongoing process and the management system for all natural resources will always have room for further improvement. Therefore, the established national goals and indicators, although they are ambitious, are quite achievable until 2030, provided that constant attention from the Government and society to the implementation of IWRM is maintained. 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 per end of **2023** as “Medium-high” (**68** points), including in the following sections:

- Enabling environment - Medium-high (**69** points).
- Institutions and participation - Medium-low (**55** points).
- Management instruments - Medium-high (**66** points).
- Financing - High (**80** points).

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

<b>1. Enabling Environment</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2023</b>	Expected degree of implementation <b>2030</b>
1.1.a. National water resources policy, or similar	60	70	≥80
1.1.b. National water resources law(s)	70	70	≥80
1.1.c. National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar	60	70	≥80
1.2.a. Sub-national water resources policies or similar	60	70	≥80
1.2.b. Basin/aquifer management plans or similar, based on IWRM	60	60	≥80
1.2.c. Arrangements for transboundary water management	80	80	≈90
1.2.d. Sub-national water resources regulations	70	70	≥80
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>≥80</b>

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. Issues requiring additional office work were postponed until the next meeting. Some of the additional information (lists of laws, national programs, etc.) was received by the Facilitator from the participants by e-mail in the period between the first and second meeting. 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 1 “Enabling Environment” 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.

The lists of existing laws in the field of water resources management were presented by the deputy of the Mejlis (Parliament) (list of laws developed before 2020 was added and new laws (mainly thematic) developed within the period from 2020-2023 were also included in this section). Years of coming these laws into force are indicated in IWRM Progress assessment report.

The information on National strategies, action plans and regulatory documents were presented by participants:

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

Experts from the Ministry of Construction and Architecture informed the members of the national interagency expert group that work is underway on an ongoing basis to update construction standards and operating regulations for water supply, sewerage and water treatment systems.

Lists of available national programs, strategies and concepts were presented by an expert from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, who was part of the group, 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 in a global, regional and bilateral format. 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 (for example, the National Strategy on Climate Change, the National Health Program, and others) strategies and concepts that cover part of IWRM issues and are periodically updated ...

The main discussion focused on assessing the status of implementation. 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 and several new laws and regulations.

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'

<b>2. Institutions and Participation</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2023</b>	Expected degree of implementation <b>2030</b>
2.1.a. National government authorities for leading IWRM implementation	60	60	>80
2.1.b. Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors on water resources, policy, planning and management	40	60	>60
2.1.c. Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at national level	20	40	≤30
2.1.d. Private sector participation in water resources development, management and use	80	80	≈90
2.1.e. Developing IWRM capacity	50	50	>60
2.2.a. Basin/aquifer level organizations for leading implementation of IWRM	80	80	≈90
2.2.b. Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at the local level	10	20	≤20
2.2.c. Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management	10	10	≤20
2.2.d. Gender included in laws/plans or similar within water resources management	20	40	≤30
2.2.e. Organizational framework for transboundary water management	80	80	≈90
2.2.f. Sub-national authorities for leading IWRM implementation	80	80	≈90
<b>Total:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>&gt;60</b>

Discussion of Section 2 "Institutions and Participation" took place at the first and second meetings of the national interagency expert group and took the afternoon. The information regarding civil society participation, access to information, digitalization of the economy, etc. was willingly shared by NGO participants. This approach has significantly reduced the time spent on this section without compromising 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.

All participants stressed the importance of the section titled as "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 the fourth Aral Sea Basin Program.

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'

<b>3. Management instruments</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2023</b>	Expected degree of implementation <b>2030</b>
3.1.a. National monitoring of water availability	70	70	>80
3.1.b. Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level	50	60	>60
3.1.c. Pollution control from the national level	50	50	>60
3.1.d. Management of water-related ecosystems from the national level	60	60	≥80
3.1.e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level	60	70	≥80
3.2.a. Basin management instruments	60	60	≥80
3.2.b. Aquifer management instruments	60	60	≥80
3.2.c. Data and information sharing within countries at all levels	80	80	≈90
3.2.d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries	80	80	≈90
<b>Total:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>≥80</b>

Discussion of Section 3 “Management Instruments” took place at the second and third meetings of the national interagency expert group after discussion and adoption of agreed decisions on issues postponed at the first meeting. The approach used was the same as in the first meeting, the approach - issues requiring additional work in the offices were postponed until the next meeting. Some of the

additional information (monitoring, control, guidance and management systems) was received by the Facilitator from the participants by e-mail between the second and third sessions. Also, additional information was presented at the beginning of the next (third) meeting by the respective experts in person. 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. In particular, this applies to the following points:

- 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.

Another part of the points caused difficulties and very lively discussions:

- 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.

The problem was that the word "instrument" includes six dimensions - legal, technical regulation, managerial, financial and economic, informational and educational, scientific and 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.

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 fulfill the Law of Turkmenistan On 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 analyzing the efficiency (productivity) of water resources use, 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'

<b>3. Management instruments</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Expected degree of implementation <b>2030</b>
4.1.a. National budget for water resources infrastructure	80	80	≈90
4.1.b. National budget for IWRM elements	70	70	≥80
4.2.a. Sub-national or basin budgets for water resources infrastructure	80	80	≈90
4.2.b. Revenues raised for IWRM elements	70	70	≥80
4.2.c. Financing for transboundary cooperation	100	100	100
4.2.d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements	80	80	≈90
<b>Total:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>≈90</b>

Discussion of Section 4 "Financing" items took place at the third meeting of the national interagency expert group. Some of the additional information (budgetary procedures, audit, adequacy criteria, etc.) was received by the Facilitator from the participants by e-mail between the second and third meetings. 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 Finance and Economy.

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.

<b>SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2020</b>	Assessed degree of implementation <b>2023</b>	Expected degree of implementation <b>2030</b>
1. Enabling environment	64	69	≥80
2. Institutions and participation	48	55	≥60
3. Management instruments	63	66	≥80
4. Financing	80	80	≈90
<b>Total:</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>≈80</b>

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.

## Annex 1: Stakeholder Consultations

Dates of consultations: 11,13,15 December, 2023

Venue: Ashgabat, "Harman"-Conference hall

PAX's name				Place of work				Position			
<b>Governmental sector (ministries and institutions)</b>											
1	AKMURADOV Mahtumguly	Ministry of Foreign Affairs				Advisor on environment					
2	GAZIZOVA Guzaliya	State Sanitary & Epidemiology Service under the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry				Chief Specialist					
3	GURBANOV Serdar	"Agyzsuwhojalyk" - Directorate on drinking water supply under the Hyakimlik (Administration) of Ashgabat-city				Technologies					
4	DAVLETOVA Maysa	Environmental Protection Directorate for Ahal velayat (province)				Inspector					
5	ISHANIYAZOV Orazmuhammet	State Geological Surveillance Service under the "Turkmengeology"-State Concern				Leading Geologist					
6	KERIMOVA Jennet	Social Development Department under the State Committee on Statistics				Department Head					
7	MAMEDOV Shohrat	Ministry of Environmental Protection				Specialist					
8	MUHAMMEDOV Yunus	Institute of state, law and democracy of Turkmenistan				Researcher					
9	OVLAKULIYEV Nertse	Mejlis (Parliament)				Chief Specialist					
10	PASHIYEV Yanov	State Committee on Water Economy; Water Use Directorate				Directorate Head; National Focal Point on SDG 6.5.1.					
11	RAMAZOMOV Miraz	Ministry of Construction and Architecture				Engineer of first category					
12	HOJAYEV Vepa	Ministry of Environmental Protection				Specialist					
13	HUDAIBERGENOV Meretdurdy	Ministry of Agriculture; Land Resource Service				Specialist					
14	SHUMSKAYA Elita	Directorate of Strategical and Sustainable Development under the Ministry of Finance and Economy				Chief Specialist					
15	YAZBAYEV Tirkishbai	Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Education department				Chief Specialist					
16	YAZMYRADOV Azat	Environmental Protection Directorate for Ahal velayat (province)				Chief Inspector					
17		Emergency Management Agency (Department of the Ministry of Défense)									
<b>CSOs/NGOs and business organizations</b>											
18	ATAYEV Berkeli	"Tebigi Kuvat" sub-sidery under the Nature Protection Society of Turkmenistan				Director					
19	SHIHMADOVA Leyli	"Yash Tebegatchi" - public organization (Ashgabat, Ahal)				Chair					
20	BUGRAYEV Bazar	"Mashgala" - public organization (Mary)				Chair					
21	MAMMEDTACHEVA Mahym	"Ynamly Durmush" - non-profit agency				Director					
22	ISHENKO Yuliya	"Yashyl Shohle" - public organization (Ashgabat, Ahal)				Chair Assistant					

23	ATAYEVA Ogulsurai	"Eco-Durmush" - public organization (Dashoguz)	Chair Assistant
24	SOPYEVA Jennet	"Yenme" - public organization (Ashgabat, Ahal)	Volunteer
25	ANNANUROVA Maral	Support Center for Disabled people ("Bio-cheshme" - ecological group)	Director
26	EYEBERDIEVA Aysoltan	"Ynanch-Vepa"-analytical agency	Executive Secretary
27	SOLOMINA Gozel	"Ynanch-Vepa"-analytical agency	Director Assistan
28	GURBANOVA Maya	"Beyik Eyam" - company (Turkmenabat)	Director
29	ATALYYEV Dowletmurad	Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	Chief Specialist
30	ATAMURADOVA Jeren	Dayhan Bank	Department Head
31	REJEPOV Hydyr	Halk Bank	Department Head

32	OVEZBERDIYEVA Amangul	"Climate Risk Management" by GIZ TKM	Turkmenistan Coordinator of GIZ project
33	AGALIYEVA Aina	"Climate Risk Management" by GIZ TKM	GIZ Project Assitant

**Representatives of partner organizations**

34	NURMUHAMMEDOVA Guljamal	GWP CACENA	Regional Coordinator/Facilitator
35	AMANOV Gochberdy	Interpreter	Interpreter

## 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.

#### День 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

**Facilitator:** NURMUHAMMEDOVA Guljamal, Regional Coordinator GWP CACENA.

The chosen technique has been shown to be effective.

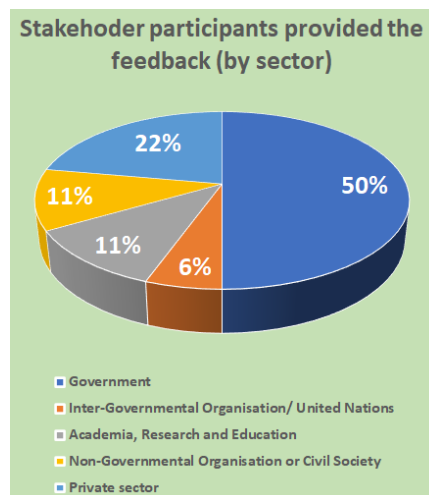
Online courses are useful to organize not only for the Facilitators and not

only during the periodical progress

assessment. The

best approach is to create a permanent and publicly available learning platform in all official UN languages.

Feedback forms were filled not all but by some participants (results (translated in English) are presented in Excel)



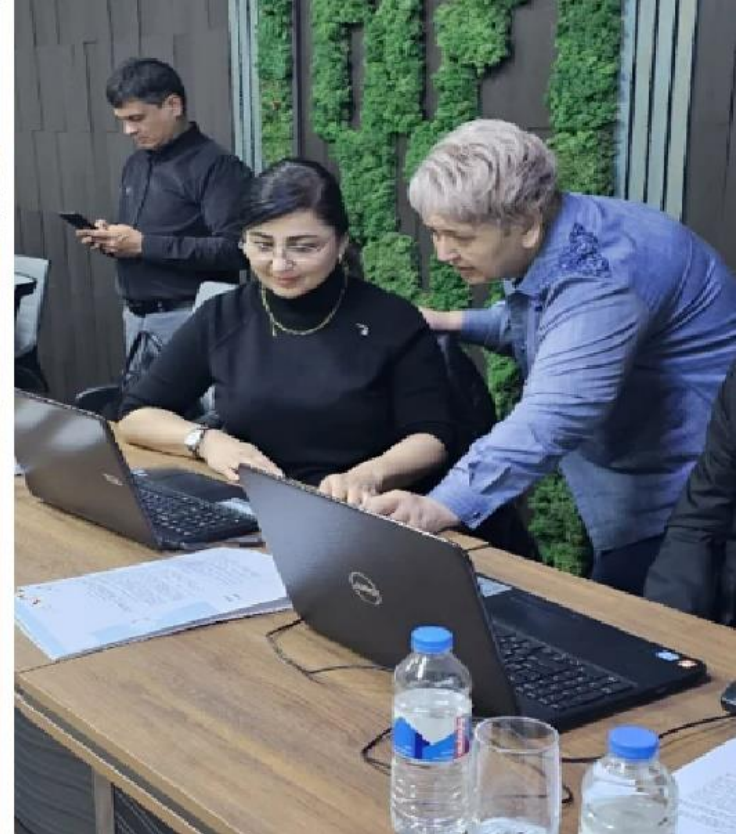
Annex 4: Photos





Annex 6. Information workshop on SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator's Training Course





## Annex 7: Publications in English and Russian Turkmenistan: Information workshop on SDG 6.5.1 Facilitator's Training Course

**В Туркменистане завершили программу сертификации экологов**

3 дн · 13:32

Специалисты республики изучили методику оценки интегрированного управления водными ресурсами.

В Ашгабате 20 декабря завершилась работа программы сертификации сотрудников природоохранных и водохозяйственных ведомств Туркменистана. Специалисты ознакомились с международной унифицированной методикой оценки интегрированного управления водными ресурсами, разработанной Датским гидрологическим институтом и утвержденной ЮНЕП. Об этом сообщил корреспондент CentralAsia.news.

В рамках онлайн-курса, подготовленного Cas-NET и Глобальным водным партнерством, туркменские специалисты изучили требования к сбору и предоставлению данных. Они проводили оценки, получили навыки модернизации межведомственной координации по вопросам комплексного управления водными ресурсами. Участником также преподавали большой выбор методической литературы по различным аспектам ИУВР («Степень внедрения интегрированного управления водными ресурсами»).

По окончании учебного курса туркменские специалисты получили сертификаты международного образца. Данная программа проводилась при финансовом содействии регионального проекта ГИЦ «Управление климатическими рисками в Центральной Азии» и консультативной поддержке Глобального водного партнерства Центральной Азии и Кавказа.

Читать статью на сайте Centralasia.news

Пожалуйста, не забывайте подписываться на канал Новости Туркменистана и ставить лайки. Ваши оценки, очень важны для нас, именно Вы помогаете развитию канала.

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Central Asia and Caucasus

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**NEWS**

The certification program for environmental and water management specialists completed in Ashgabat

The first round of stakeholder consultations on the progress of implementing SDG 6.5.1

Turkmenistan is taking steps to improve gender aspects of water resources management

Azerbaijan Consultation Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1

Armenia Consultation Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1

Georgia Consultation Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1

Progress and global reporting on integrated water resources management

WFP's experts have developed training modules on economic and financial water resource management tools

Distribution on assessing the progress of UN SDG 6.5.1 implementation of IWRM in Uzbekistan

Regional Conference: Contribution to the creation of a regional center for training and advanced training of specialists in the economic and financial aspects of IWRM in Central Asia

Study tour of the members of the working group on improving the institutional and legal framework of IWRM to the Mekong River Commission, Laos

Towards the International Women Day 2023: Women in GWP-CALCA Share Journeys to Innovation and Technology

Mongolia's progress to strengthen water governance

**URKEMISTAN ON THE WAY TO INTEGRATED DROUGHT MANAGEMENT**

They say exchange of experience on SDG 6.5.1 and transboundary rivers management

National Student Champions completed in Central Asia

Environmental Enlightenment for a Digital Society

Discussing food systems transformation in Central Asia

Competition in honor of 25th Anniversary of Global Water Partnership

**The certification program for environmental and water management specialists completed in Ashgabat**

12/20/2023

A certification program for 15 specialists from environmental and water management departments recently concluded in Ashgabat. The program aimed to familiarize the participants with the international unified methodology for assessing progress on SDG Indicator 6.5.1 - Integrated Water Resources Management. This methodology was developed by the Danish Hydrological Institute and approved by the UN Program on Environmental Protection.

The specialists were trained online by Cas-NET and the Global Water Partnership. They were introduced to the goals, objectives, and specifics of measuring SDG indicator 6.5.1, as well as the requirements for collecting and providing data for the assessment. The participants also gained skills in conducting intersectoral consultations on the basis of integrated Comprehensive water resources management with the participation of all interested departments. The course included a large selection of methodological literature on various aspects of IWRM including "gender aspects".

During the training, the participants became familiar with the procedure and requirements for scoring and assessing changes in the four main components of the survey:

1. Enabling conditions: policy documents, laws, and plans underlying the implementation of IWRM.
2. Institutions and participation: the full range and roles of political, social, economic, and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups promoting the implementation of IWRM.
3. Management tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices among alternative actions.
4. Financing: budgeting and financing available from various sources for the development and rational use of water resources in addition to their use for drinking water supply and sanitation.

Upon completing the training course, the Turkmen specialists were awarded international certificates. The certification program was organized with the financial support of the G20 regional project "Climate Risk Management in Central Asia" and methodological and advisory support from the Global Water Partnership for Central Asia and the Caucasus and Cas-NET.

This certification program has helped in forming a team of national specialists who have high competence and skills in moderating inter-departmental meetings with the participation of representatives of business and public or parastatal working in the field of IWRM. This is a significant contribution to improving the human resources potential of government departments of Turkmenistan. The training will allow them not only to better prepare for the annual reports on progress in the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 planned for 2023 and 2024 but also to more effectively plan and implement IWRM activities in the years to come between reports.

Page last edited: 12/20/2023