Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1

Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0 – 100)

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| **Submission Form** | |
| **Country** | **Republic of Armenia** |
| Date this document was submitted | 24.07.2020 |
| **National SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point information** | |
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| Title | ACTING HEAD OF LICENSES, PERMITS AND COMPLIANCES DEPARTMENT |
| Are you the national Focal Point for any other SDG indicator (apart from 6.5.1)?If yes, please insert ‘X’ for all that apply: \_\_6.1.1 \_\_6.2.1 \_\_6.3.1 \_\_6.3.2 \_\_6.4.1 \_\_6.4.2 X 6.5.2 X 6.6.1\_\_6.a.1 \_\_6.b.1 \_\_Other SDG indicator(s) (please specify here): Ministry of Environment: facilitation of 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1 indicators Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure: overall monitoring of SDG 6 goal and facilitation of 6.4.1, 6.4.2 indicators | |
| **SDG 6.5.1 in-country data collection and reporting process overview** *(Please provide further details on the consultation process in Annex E)* | |
| Were other institutions/stakeholders involved and consulted in the reporting process for this indicator? X Yes \_\_No | |
| If yes, please indicate the mode(s) of consultation (please provide further details in Annex E): X Phone calls X Email exchanges X In-person meetings \_\_Dedicated stakeholder workshop(s)X Intergovernmental partnership X Public-government partnership | |
| **Contact person regarding further questions/clarifications relating to this submission** | |
| X SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point listed aboveAlternative contact person: Ms. NazikJzmachyanOrganization: Ministry of Environment, RA Title: Chief specialist of Basin Management and Planning Division, Licenses, Permits and Compliances Department, Ministry of Environment | |

# Part 1 – Introduction

This is the officialsurveyinstrument for country reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 6.5.1: “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0 – 100)”. The indicator measures progress towards target 6.5: “By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate”. The target supports the equitable and efficient use of water resources, which is essential for social and economic development, as well as environmental sustainability. The actions to achieve target 6.5 directly underpin the other water-related targets within SDG-6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. Further guidance on completing this survey instrument is provided in the SDG indicator 6.5.1 [monitoring guide](http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/).Both this survey instrument and the monitoring guide are available from UN Environment in six UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), and Portuguese through the Help Desk by emailing [iwrmsdg651@un.org](mailto:iwrmsdg651@un.org).

### About the indicator:

Indicator 6.5.1 represents the degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation, on a scale of 0 – 100. It is calculated based on scores from approximately 30 questions covering different aspects of IWRM.

### About the survey instrument

The primary purpose of the survey instrument is global monitoring and reporting on indicator 6.5.1. It has been designed to also be useful as a simple diagnostic tool for countries to identify strengths and weaknesses of different aspects of IWRM implementation. It measures implementation in incremental steps, which allows countries to identify barriers and enablers to furthering IWRM. The completed survey instrument can be used as an input to planning and working towards target 6.5.

The survey contains four sections, each covering akeydimension of IWRM (see definition in Annex A: Glossary):

**1. Enabling environment:**Policies, laws and plans to support IWRM implementation.

**2. Institutions and participation:**The range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help to support implementation.

**3. Management instruments:** The tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.

**4. Financing:**Budgeting and financing made available and used for water resources development and management (apart from drinking water supply and sanitation) from various sources.

Each section has two sub-sections covering the “National” and “Other” levels, to address the target 6.5 wording “… at all levels.” “Other” levels include sub-national, basin, local and transboundary (see Annex A - Glossary). Questions relate to these levels depending on their relevance to the particular aspect of IWRM.For most “other level” questions, the score should reflect the situation in most of the basins/aquifers/jurisdictions, unless specified otherwise. For the transboundary level questions, the score should reflect the situation in most of the ‘most important’transboundary basins / aquifers, which should be listed in the table in Annex B. Filling out that table: increases the transparency of the transboundary questions; makes the information more useful for dialogue with neighbouring countries; and enhances coordination with [SDG indicator 6.5.2](http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/) on arrangements for transboundary cooperation.It is recognised that water resources management in federal countries may be more complex due to responsibilities at different administrative levels. You may further explain any specific circumstances relating to the level of decentralization of water resources management and responsibility in your country (e.g. federal countries and other large countries) in Annex C.

### How to complete the survey

**Scoring:** For each question, a score between 0 and 100 should be selected, in increments of 10, unless the country judges the question to be ‘not applicable (n/a)’. It is not possible to omit questions. The score selection is guided by descriptive text for six thresholds, which are specific to each question. If a country judges the degree of implementation to be between two thresholds, the increment of 10 between the two thresholds may be selected. The potential scores that may be given for each question are: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.

The thresholds for each question are defined sequentially. This means that the criteria for all lower levels of implementation must be met in order for a country to respond that it has reached a specific level of implementation for each question. Furthermore, if an aspect of IWRM is specified in a lower threshold, it is implicit that this aspect is also addressed in the higher thresholds for that question. **Bold** text in the thresholds helps the reader differentiate between thresholds.

**The thresholds are indicative and are meant to guide countries in choosing the most appropriate responses, i.e. selected responses should be a reasonable match, but do not have to be a perfect match, as each country is unique**.

Instructions on how to calculate the overall indicator 6.5.1 score are provided in section 5.

**Narrative responses:** for each question, there are two free-text fields: “Status description” and “Way forward”. General guidance on the type of information that countries may find useful to include in each field is as follows:

**Status description:** e.g. refer to relevant activities/initiatives/laws/policies/plans/strategies or similar; comment on the degree of implementation as it relates to the threshold descriptions; barriers/enablers; and reflect on progress since the first round of reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1 (baseline in 2017/18). Where possible, provide a brief explanation of why the score is different to the baseline. If reporting was not submitted for the SDG baseline, reflect on recent rates of implementation of relevant activities.

**Way forward:** e.g. already planned or recommended activities to advance implementation of that aspect of IWRM, including identifying barriers and enablers. Include draft interim target-setting for each question where appropriate (e.g. consider actions or recommendations for making progress). Any actions or recommendations provided in this field are neither binding nor comprehensive, but may be used as inputs to country planning processes.

Specific additional guidance is provided in each field for each question. Experience from baseline reporting shows that the free-text responses to each question are important, as they: increase the robustness, transparency and objectivity of the indicator scores; facilitate stakeholder consensus on each question score; help countries track progress between reporting periods; and help countries to analyse what is required to reach the next threshold.

In each field, enter the narrative response by replacing “xxx”. It is recommended that the guidance text is left in the free-text fields during the data collection process, but that this guidance text is deleted before final submission.

### Progress and differences since baseline reporting

172 countries established a baseline for indicator 6.5.1 in 2017/18. This is the second round of data collection. Where available, countries should refer to the baseline survey responses, available here: <http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/>. Countries are encouraged to consider progress, or lack of progress, since the baseline, in the ‘Status description’ fields, and give reasoning for differences in scores.

The current survey version is highly comparable, though not completely identical, to the baseline survey. Some minor amendments have been made following a review process, and noteworthy changes to the baseline are described in footnotes for relevant questions. A summary of changes is provided in the SDG indicator 6.5.1 [monitoring guide](http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/).

### Data collection and submission

A broad stakeholder engagement process is encouraged to complete the survey instrument. This helps to increase stakeholder participation and ownership of water management and decision-making processes, and makes the completed survey instrument a more robust and useful diagnostic tool for further discussions and planning. Country Focal Points are asked to fill in the Reporting Process Form in Annex Eto increase transparency and increases take holder confidence in the results at all levels. The extent and mode of stakeholder engagement is up to each country, and further guidance is provided in the monitoring guide. Coordination with Focal Points for other SDG indicators is encouraged where feasible and relevant.[[1]](#footnote-2)

The national IWRM Focal Point is responsible for the Quality Assurance and formal submission of the completed survey instrument to UN Environment. The survey instrument should be emailed to the IWRM Help Desk at UN Environment: [iwrmsdg651@un.org](mailto:iwrmsdg651@un.org).

Upon request, the Help Desk will provide support to the national IWRM focal points on matters such as interpretation of questions and thresholds, the appropriate level of stakeholder engagement in countries, and support to submitting the final indicator scores.

# Part 2 – The survey

# Enabling environment

This section covers the enabling environment, which is about creating the conditions that help to support the implementation of IWRM. It includes the most typical policy, legal and planning tools for IWRM[[2]](#footnote-3).Please refer to the glossary for any terms that may require further explanation.**Please take note of all footnotes as they contain important information and clarification of terms used in the questions and thresholds**.

Enter your score, **in increments of 10**, from 0-100, or “n/a” (not applicable), in the yellow cell immediately below each question. Enter free text in the “Status description” and “Way forward” fields below each question as advised in the Introduction in Part 1. This will help achieve agreement among different stakeholders in the country, as well as help monitor progress over time. Suggestions for the type of information that may be useful are provided. You may also provide further information you think is relevant, or links to further documentation.

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| **1. Enabling Environment** | | | | | | | |
|  | | Degree of implementation (0 – 100) | | | | | |
|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?** | | | | | | | |
| **a.**National water resources **policy,** or similar. | | Development **not started** or not progressing. | **Exists**, but not based on IWRM. | Based on IWRM, **approved** by government and starting to be used by authorities to guide work. | Being **used** by the majority of relevant authorities to guide work. | Policy objectives consistently **achieved.** | Objectives consistently achieved, and periodically **reviewed** and revised. |
| Score | **80** |
| **Status description:** First period of water sector reforms started more than 15 years ago with relevant legal and institutional settings. Republic of Armenia (RA) Water Code has been adopted in 2002, the Law on the Fundamental Provisions of the National Water Policy in 2005, and the Law on the National Water Program in 2006. The Law on Water User Associations and Federations of Water User Associations has been adopted in 2002  Water Resources Management Agency under the Ministry of Environment has been established, as well as according to the hydromorphological principle the six Basin Management Organizations under the Licenses, Permits and Compliances Department (LPCD), Ministry of Environment.  The main purpose of National Water Policy is to assure that water resources of adequate quantity and quality are available now and in the future to meet welfare, Republic’s socio-economic development, ecological and economic needs.  The purpose of the National Water Program is satisfying the needs of the population and the economy, ensuring of ecological sustainability, formation and use of the strategic water reserve, protection of the national water reserve and development of measures aimed at challenging the objectives envisaged by the Water Code and the Law “On Principles of National Water Policy”, by means of efficient management of the useable water resources.  The Basin Management Plans for 3 BMOs have been adopted by the Government and Plans of 2 BMOs are under development. However, LPCD and the BMOs need substantial technical support, capacity building, human and other resources.  Now water sector of the Republic of Armenia is undertaking second period of reforms that is covering approximation of water sector laws and institutional structure to EU Water Framework Directive. On November 24, 2017 EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed which provides for strengthening of cooperation in the field of nature protection aiming at preserving, protecting, improving and rehabilitating the quality of the environment.  According to 2th December 2019 Government decree N1785-L structural changes were undertaken in the Ministry of Environment and all agencies within the Ministry of Environment, including Water Resources Management Agency, Biodiversity Management Agency, Waste and Atmosphere Emissions Management Agency are now combined in one department: Department of Licenses, Permits and Compliances. The aim of these structural changes is to improve and upgrade permitting, licensing system in field of natural resources. These changes will serve as basis for ecosystem approach in permitting and licensing system. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** The Ministry of Environment is planning to approximate water sector laws, decrees to EU Water Framework directive and improve permitting, licensing system and and develop national environmental cadastre based on the state water cadastre and the permitting system via “one window“ approach. | | | | | | | |
| **b.** National water resources **law(s)**. | | Development **not started** or not progressing**.** | **Exists**, but not based on IWRM. | Based on IWRM, **approved** by government and starting to be applied by authorities. | **Being applied** by the majority of relevant authorities**.** | All laws are being **applied** across the country. | All laws are **enforced** across the country, and all people and organizations are held accountable. |
| Score | **80** |
| **Status description:** RA Water Code has been adopted in 2002 and is based on the IWRM principles. Subsequently, based on the provisions of the Water Code, the Law on the Fundamental Provisions of the National Water Policy was adopted in 2005. The Law on the National Water Program was adopted in 2006. The Law on Water User Associations and Federations of Water User Associations has been adopted in 2002. Number of other laws and bylaws have been adopted, however there is lack of implementation mechanisms. Improvement and harmonization of legislation in the water sector is needed.  In 2019 amendments have been made and adopted by the Government in Water Code to protect water resources in case of droughts. New regulations cover water permitting process and other management tools during drought.  Currently the Ministry of Environment in working on the development of provisions in the Water Code, Law on the Fundamental Provisions of the National Water Policy, and the Law on the National Water Program according to EU Water Framework Directive. Thus, in the process of reforms in water sector the EU WFD was the guidance, but there are still some legislative changes that should be done. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** In addition to making amendments in the Water Code, in the Law on Fundamental Provisions of the National Water Policy, and the Law on the National Water Program the Ministry on Environment will undertake to make amendment in by laws. This process can provide the effective implementation of the laws. | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) | |
| **c.**National integrated water resources management (IWRM)**plans**, or similar. | | Development **not started** or not progressing**.** | **Being prepared**, but not approved by government. | **Approved** by government and starting to be implemented by authorities. | Being **implemented** by the majority of relevant authorities. | Plan objectives consistently **achieved**. | Objectives consistently achieved, and periodically**reviewed**and revised. | |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** There is no National IWRM Plan for Armenia. However, there is a Program of Measures under the National Water Program that serves as a basis for the implementation of IWRM principals. Some measures included in the National Water Program were successfully implemented, in particular.   * harmonization of water sector laws and by laws, * classification of water sector institutional structure and delineation of responsibilities, * development of basin management organizations, * upgrade of water permitting and water cadastre system * development and implementation of water quality norms * improvement of water supply services   But there are still some measures that should be updated and implemented. Taking this fact into consideration Ministry of Environment is now working on amendments and updates in a Program of Measures under the National Water Program.  Armenian Government has adopted 3 basin management plans for BMOs. 2 basin management plans are being under development process now. The basin management plans include program of measures to improve status of water bodies. These measures include construction of agglomeration, development of legislative and institutional system, etc. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Update Program of Measures under the National Water Program, take steps toward development of the last Basin Management plan for Northern BMO | | | | | | | | |
| **1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?** | | | | | | | |
| **a. Sub-national**[[3]](#footnote-4)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 | **50** |
| **Status description:** Considering that Armenia is a small country and one province (marz) may include two or three basins, there is no need for separate sub national policies. National legislation and policies shall be implemented across the country. However, there are marz development plans that usually have a small section on environment/water, where they mention specific projects envisioned for implementation locally, such as repairing irrigation network section, implementation of relevant donor funded or other activities within the marz. Thus, water resources management in the Republic of Armenia is carried out taking into consideration basin management principal. Armenian Government has adopted 3 basin management plans for BMOs. 2 basin management plans are being under development process now. The basin management plans include program of measures to improve status of water bodies. These measure include construction of agglomeration, development of legislative and institutional system etc. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | |
| **b**. **Basin/aquifer management plans**[[4]](#footnote-5) or similar, based on IWRM. | | Development **not started** or delayed in most basins/aquifers of national importance. | **Being prepared** for most basins/aquifers. | **Approved** in the majority of basins/aquifers and starting to be used by authorities. | Being **implemented** in the majority of basins/aquifers. | Plan objectives consistently **achieved** in majority of basins/aquifers. | Objectives consistently achieved in all basins/aquifers, and periodically**reviewed**and revised. |
| Score | **70** |
| **Status description:** The whole area of the Republic of Armenia is divided into six Basin Management Areas/Axuryan, Araratyan, Sevan, Hrazdan, Hyusisayin,Haravayin/ . According to Water Code all basin management organisations must have basin management plans that should include water resources offer per different water bodies or water demands per different sectors of economy such as agriculture, hydro energy, industry etc. Besides that, different measures for water resources recovery should be described also there.  Basin Management Plans for three of those (Southern, Ararat and Akhuryan BMA) have been approved by the Government and implemented. However, most of the work has been supported through the donor funded projects, the technical capacity and human resources of the Basin Management Organizations is not sufficient. Work on the development of BMPs for the two of the basins (Sevan and Hrazdan) is expected to finish by 2021 within the regional “EU Water Initiative +” project. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** According to the Government 5 years period program Armenia is planning to undertake the development of the last Northern Basin Management Plan by 2023. After that the Republic of Armenia will have fully developed Basin Management tools. The Ministry of Environment is planning to involve main stakeholders, including international donor organizations in the development process. | | | | | | | |

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|  | | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **c**. **Arrangements for transboundary water management.**[[5]](#footnote-6) | | | Development **not started** or not progressing. | **Being prepared** or negotiated. | Arrangements are **adopted**. | Arrangements’provisions are **partly implemented**. | Arrangements’provisions are **mostly implemented**. | The arrangements’ provisions are **fully implemented**. |
| Score | | **40** |
| **Status description:** Armenia is part of the transboundary Kura-Araks River Basin. It has borders with Turkey, Iran, Georgia and Azerbaijan.  The country does not have any diplomatic relations with Turkey, thus, there are no arrangements or agreements developed since Armenia’s independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union. However, the ConventionAgreement between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey of 1927 on Water Use in Transboundary rivers and streams is still acting. Also, there is anAgreement on joint operation of Akhuryan Dam and Reservoir adopted in Ankara between the USSR and Turkey on October 26, 1973. There is a Standing Inter-State Committee controlling the use of Akhuryan Reservoir waters (50/50).  Armenia has an Agreement with Iran Islamic Republic regarding the transboundaryAraks River. Joint water quality monitoring visits are implemented regularly with the support of both states.  There is no agreement between Armenia and Georgia, although significant cooperation and joint water quality monitoring had been promoted through the UNDP/GEF/SIDA and EU funded transboundary projects. However, there is an Agreement between the Government of the RA and the Government of Georgia on Cooperation in the Field of Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources (1997).  In 2020 with the support of regional EU ''Water Initiative +'' project, steps have been made to start the joint /Armenia and Georgia/ monitoring of Khrami-Debettransboundary river basin. Two sides agreed to organize the joint monitoring. There is no cooperation with Azerbaijan due to political conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, although the two countries have signed a ceasefire in 1994, post-ceasefire violence and escalations happen from time to time. Thus, no transboundary management of water is currently possible with Azerbayjan.  The Water Code states, that the norms defined by the present Code are applied over the transboundary water resources originating within the territory of the Republic of Armenia before crossing the state frontier of the Republic of Armenia. The conditions of use and protection of transboundary water resources on the frontier of the Republic of Armenia shall be established by inter-state agreements and (or) treaties between the Republic of Armenia and neighboring countries. Solution of operational problems for joint use and protection of transboundary water resources shall be implemented by permanent inter-state committees. The composition of the Commission of the Republic of Armenia shall be approved by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia. The Commission of the Republic of Armenia of Transboundary Water Resources, in cooperation with the corresponding Commissions of neighboring countries, has the following authorities and obligations in implementing the solution of operational problems regarding use and protection of transboundary water resources:  1) Draws up and submits to the Government drafts of inter-state agreements;  2) Draws up and submits to the Government proposals on establishing joint permanent inter-state commissions for operation of transboundary water systems;  3) Informs the authorized bodies of the Republic of Armenia in the established order on the transboundary impacts;  4) Presents the decisions of the Permanent Inter-State Committee to the Water Systems Management Body;  5) In the established order, submits to the authorized bodies of the Republic of Armenia the issues brought up at the Permanent Inter-State Committee, which are not regulated by inter-state agreements and (or) treaties, and require appropriate solutions;  6) In the established order, presents to the authorized bodies of the Republic of Armenia the disputes occurred in the Permanent Inter-State Committee.  Since the last report of SDG 6.5.1 indicator political situation and diplomatic relationsare the same. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** The Republic of Armenia will continue to making steps towards strengthening transboundary cooperation between neighboring countries.  Revise the structure of The Commission of the Republic of Armenia of Transboundary Water Resources. | | | | | | | | |
| **d.Sub-national** water resources **regulations**[[6]](#footnote-7)(laws, decrees, ordinances or similar).[[7]](#footnote-8) | | | Development **not started** or delayed in mostsub-national jurisdictions. | **Exist** in most jurisdictions, but not necessarily based on IWRM**.** | Based on IWRM, **approved** in most jurisdictions and starting to be applied by authorities in some jurisdictions. | **Some** regulations **being applied** in the majority of jurisdictions. | **All** regulations **being applied** in the majority of jurisdictions. | All regulations being applied and **enforced** in all jurisdictions, and all people and organizations are held accountable. |
| Score | **50** | |
| **Status description:** Considering that Armenia is a small country and one province (marz) may include two or three basins, there is no need for separate sub national water resources regulation. National water resources regulations are implemented across the country. The territory of the Republic of Armenia is divided into 6 basin management areas, they are the main water resources management units and the regulations and management of these areas are done according to basin management plans.  Armenian Government has adopted 3 basin management plans for BMOs. 2 basin management plans are being under development process now. The basin management plans include program of measures to improve status of water bodies. These measure include construction of agglomeration, development of legislative and institutional system etc.  Explanatory note: Basin Management Plans regulate basin management level that may comprise some parts of different provinces (marzes) including settlements, towns etc. This means that basin management regulations are under sub-national level. Though legislative regulations of these principles are adjusted by under-law. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | | |

# Institutions and participation

This section is about the range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions that support the implementation of IWRM. It includes institutional capacity and effectiveness, cross-sector coordination, stakeholder participation and gender equality. The 2030 Agenda stresses the importance of partnerships that will require public participation and creating synergies with the private sector.

The burdens of water-related work carried out predominantly by women have been acknowledged for decades,[[8]](#footnote-9) which has led to a focus on women’s practical needs around water, especially in relation to carrying water and managing it within the home. In the context of water resources management, there has been growing recognition that, a strategic and practical focus on increasing women’s voice and influence,at all levels of decision-making, must become a priority.Furthermore, mainstreaming gender in the water sector supports a range of targets in the SDGs, including under Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.[[9]](#footnote-10)Including a gender-related question in this survey (q.2.2d) also addresses the call for gender disaggregated data in the 2030 Agenda.[[10]](#footnote-11)

**Please take note of all footnotes as they contain important information and clarification of terms used in the questions and thresholds**.Please refer to the glossary for any terms that may require further explanation.

Enter your score, **in increments of 10**, from 0-100, or “n/a” (not applicable), in the yellow cell immediately below each question. Enter free text in the “Status description” and “Way forward” fields below each question as advised in the Introduction in Part 1. This will help achieve agreement among different stakeholders in the country, as well as help monitor progress over time. Suggestions for the type of information that may be useful are provided. You may also provide further information you think is relevant, or links to further documentation.

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| **2. Institutions and Participation** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Degree of implementation (0 – 100) | | | | | | |
|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **2.1 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level?** | | | | | | | | |
| **a.** National **government authorities**[[11]](#footnote-12) for leading IWRM implementation. | | **No** dedicated government authorities for water resources management. | Authorities **exist**, with clear mandate to lead water resources management. | Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity[[12]](#footnote-13) to effectively lead IWRM plan **formulation**. | | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan **implementation**. | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and **evaluation** of the IWRM plan(s). | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan **revision**. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** Ministry of Environment and the Water Committee of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures are the key bodies involved in the implementation of the IWRM principles. Basin Management Organizations are under the WRMA authority. Other relevant agencies involved in water resources management on the national level are: Environmental Monitoring and Information Centre (EMIC) SNCO of the RA Ministry of Environment, "Service of the Hydrometeorology and Active Influence on Atmospheric Phenomena" SNCO. According to 30 January 30th 2020 Government decree N 81-n this two SNCO`s and also ‘’Forest Monitoring Centre” SNCO united in one SNCO within the Ministry of Environment, in particular ‘’ Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Centre’’ SNCO. These institutional changes have been made to provide integrated environmental monitoring and data.  Despite above mentioned changes, according to 2th December 2019 Government decree N1785-L all departments in the Ministry of Environment that provide permits and licenses in field of environmental management united within one department. Water Resources Management Agency, Biodiversity Management Agency, Waste and Atmosphere Emissions Management Agency are now combined in one department: Department of Licenses, Permits and Compliances. The aim of uniting the departments is to provide integrated andeffective protection of natural resources based on ecosystem management approach of the environment.  Despite the fact thathuge steps have been made to provide integrated management of water resources, there are certain challenges that need to addressed in IWRM implementation process:   1. The staff of the management bodies need trainings, due to institutional changes 2. River basin management areas are quite large, while the number of employees in the regional management bodies is small (3-4 employees), there is need to increase the number of employees; 3. There is lack of appropriate financial and technical resources for efficient operation of the river basin management bodies. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** According to institutional changes within the Ministry of Environment to provide integrated management of water resources the Ministry is planning to provide effective implementation of new approaches in environmental management. | | | | | | | | |
| **b. Coordination between** national government authorities representing **different sectors**[[13]](#footnote-14) on water resources, policy, planning and management. | | **No information** shared between different government sectors on policy, planning and management. | **Information** on water resources, policy, planning and management is made available between different sectors. | | **Communication:** Information, experiences and opinions are **shared between** different sectors. | **Consultation:** Opportunities for different sectors to **take part** in policy, planning and management processes. | **Collaboration:** Formal **arrangements** between different government sectors with the objective of agreeing on collective decisions on important issues and activities. | **Co-decisions and co- production:**  Shared power between different sectors on joint policy, planning and management activities. |
| Score | **40** |
| **Status description:** Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Foundations of Administration and Administrative Proceedings states the certain fields in intergovernmental cooperation. The cooperation is implemented in the sector of water policy and water sector decision making.  The principles of integrated water resource management, inter-sectoral cooperation assume simple mentation of the instruments, specifically, in the area of state water cadastre, monitoring data and data collection and sharing for designing the river basin management plans. In February, 2017 the RA Government adopted a decree on the Regulation of maintaining Water State Cadastre. The regulations include the development of the online platform based on GIS tools, which will open for the public and relevant stakeholders. Though the legislation is adopted, there are some gaps in terms of implementation, mainly data collection and exchange by different stakeholders. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** In cooperation with international donor organizations State Water Cadastre is in the process of updating. At the end State Water Cadastre will provide sufficient and integrated date for water sector authorities and organizations. | | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **c.Public participation**[[14]](#footnote-15)in water resources, policy, planning and management at national level. | | **No information** shared between government and the public on policy, planning and management. | | **Information** on water resources, policy, planning and management is made available to the public. | **Communication:**  Government authorities **request** information, experiences and opinions of the public**.** | **Consultation:**  Government authorities regularly **use** information, experiences and opinions of the public. | **Collaboration:**  **Mechanisms**[[15]](#footnote-16) established, and regularly used, for the public to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes. | **Representation:** Formal representation of the public in government processes contributing to decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** The law of the Republic of Armenia on Freedom of Information and other RA legislation explicitly specifies the mandatory list of documents the public needs to be notified of. In policy making process the Government of Armenia successfullyimplemented the Unified Website for Publication of Legal Acts’ Drafts<http://www.e-draft.am>.All legal acts’ draft in water sector are published in this website for public consultations. Besides, all legal acts’, basin management plans’ drafts are published in the official website of the Ministry of Environment [www.env.am](file:///C:\Users\User\Downloads\www.env.am).  In the process of development of basin managements plans public consultation in target areas is the main tool to reveal gapes and problems in the basin. Now the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with EU regional EU ''Water Initiative +'' project is developing Sevan and Hrazdan basin management plans. First part of public consultations were organized by Country Water Partnership-Armenia in 2 basins. The public consultations had significant contribution in basin planning process.  In water resources management process public participation is week. The public only paticipats in some cases of water permitting process. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Establish more transparent instruments for joint decision-making including public participation. | | | | | | | | |
| **d.Private sector**[[16]](#footnote-17) **participation** in water resources development, management and use. | | | **No information** shared between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use. | **Information** made available between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use. | **Communication** between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use. | **Consultation:** Government authorities regularly involve the private sector in water resources development, management and use activities. | **Collaboration: Mechanisms**[[17]](#footnote-18) established, and regularly used, for private sector involvement and partnership. | **Representation:** Effective private sector involvement established for water resources development, management and use activities. |
| Score | **40** | |
| **Status description:** Private sector partnership in water recourses management and use is very week. A new platform is being formed in the partnership between the businesses and the water resource management sector, further development and efficiency whereof depends on proper perception of the public-private partnership and on the formation of clear strategy. In partnering with the businesses clear policy and a national set of minds is required. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:**Undertake establishment of certain tool to encourage public-private partnership. | | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) | |
| **e. Developing IWRM capacity**.[[18]](#footnote-19) | | **No** capacity development specific to water resources management. | **Occasional** capacity development, generally limited to **short-term** / ad-hoc activities. | **Some long-term** capacity development initiatives are being implemented, but geographic and stakeholder coverage is **limited**. | **Long-term** capacity development initiatives are being implemented, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is **adequate**. | Long-term capacity development initiatives are being implemented, with **effective** outcomes, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is **very good**. | Long-term capacity development initiatives are being implemented with **highly effective** outcomes, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is **excellent.** | |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description:** There are legal and institutional frameworks for IWRM implementation and development. Regional and local international programs contributed significantly in development of IWRM capacities in national and basin level, for example development or basin management plans, upgrading monitoring capacities.  There is main issue with educational institutions, where specific courses on nature protection, economics of nature utilization, management of infrastructures are offered, do not include separate courses on IWRM. Main short-term projects are implemented through international financing and do not ensure sustainability, as well as face the problem of mobilizing the proper audience. At community level the few activities organized by the NGOs and projects, are more frequent. There is a need to include the water resource management sector in the eco-education strategy currently under development, to ensure the relevance of this process and the national capacities at national level. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Undertake steps to include the water resource management sector in the eco-education strategy currently under development, to ensure the relevance of this process and the national capacities at national level. | | | | | | | | |
| **2.2 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels?** | | | | | | | | |
| **a.Basin/aquifer level**[[19]](#footnote-20)**organizations**[[20]](#footnote-21)for leading implementation of IWRM. | | **No** dedicated basin authorities for water resources management. | Authorities **exist**, with clear mandate to lead water resources management. | Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity[[21]](#footnote-22) to effectively lead IWRM plan **formulation**. | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan **implementation**. | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and **evaluation** of the IWRM plan(s). | | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan **revision**. |
| Score | **40** |
| **Status description** The six regional river basin management bodies /Axuryan, Araratyan, Sevan, Hrazdan, Hyusisayin,Haravayin/ in Armenia were operated under the the RA Ministry of Environment. Due to structural changes in the ministry basin management organizations are operated in the Department of Licenses, Permits and Compliances.  Basin management organizations have their functions and responsibilities. However, they lack the capacity to fulfill those functions, despite structural changes. As noted in paragraph 2.1.a, river basin management areas are quite large, while the number of employees in the regional management bodies is small (3-5 employees), there is need to increase the number of employees. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** River basin management bodies need to be institutionally and technically strong to enhance implementation of IWRM. Curtain steps towards strengthening them should be done including capacity building, increase of employees etc. | | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) | |
| **b.Public participation**[[22]](#footnote-23)inwater resources, policy, planning and managementat the **locallevel.**[[23]](#footnote-24) | | **No information** sharedbetween government and the public on policy, planning and management. | **Information**on water resources, policy, planning and management is made availabletothe public**.** | **Communication:**  Government authorities **request** information, experiences and opinions of the public**.** | **Consultation:**  Government authoritiesregularly**use**local level information, experiences and opinions of the public. | **Collaboration:**  **Mechanisms**[[24]](#footnote-25) established, and regularly used, for the publictotakepartinrelevantpolicy, planning and management processes. | **Representation:** Formal representation of the publicin local authority processes contributing to decisionmaking on important issues and activities, as appropriate. | |
| Score | **20** |
| **Status description:** Public participation in national level as noted in section 2.1 c is moderate. But in local or basin level its week and public only participates in consultations in basin level. The public is not informed of legal laws, their rights, and this is one of the causes of inactivity.  Explanatory notes: 1. Available websites for public participation in policy making is [www.e-draft.am](http://www.e-draft.am) , as mentioned in section 2.1 c . The website is open for the public in all levels of public consultations both in national and basin. Everybody can leave their comments on draft policies, laws and decrees.  2. Public participation is set in Water Code and entire legislation. According to this – all BMPs drafts, water standards should be presented to public. Besides that all water-use permits drafts review have two phases: first is drafts study and second phase is public participation. I second phase i.e. public participation has a negative result, a water-use permit draft could be declined. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Undertake establishment of Basin Public Councils may have a positive impact on improved cooperation and public participation in water resources policy, planning and management also at the national and local levels. | | | | | | | | |
| **c.Participationofvulnerablegroups**in water resources planning and management.[[25]](#footnote-26) | | Participation of vulnerable groups **not explicitly addressed** in laws, policies, or plans. | Vulnerable groups **partially addressed,** butno explicit proceduresin place.[[26]](#footnote-27) | **Some procedures in place**, but limited budget and human capacity for implementation. | Procedures in place, with **moderate participation** of vulnerable groups(moderate budget and human capacity). | **Regular participation** of vulnerable groups(sufficient budget and human capacity, and participation is monitored). | | **Meaningful[[27]](#footnote-28) and regular participation** of vulnerable groups, as appropriate. |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description**: The regulations in water sector laws of the Republic of Armenia /Water Code, Law on the Fundamental Provisions of the National Water Policy, and the Law on the National Water Program/ include all vulnerable groups, despite their cultural, political, social and other differences. There is no discrimination in HR policy or decision-making process. In water section polices and laws there are no targeted regulations concerning participation of vunerable groups in water resources planning and management . Thus Water Code amendments draft is being developed now where vulnerable groups should have a sustainable access to safe drinking water principles are highlighted.  Explanatory note: Ministry undertook Water Code Amendments draft development activity, where the meaning of vulnerable groups and their participation in the different actions should be included. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Undertake clear steps to enhance the role of vulnerable groups in the executive and local bodies. | | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **d.Gender included inlaws/plans or similar** within water resources management.**[[28]](#footnote-29)** | | Gender considerations **not explicitly included** in national/subnational laws/plans or similar. | Gender considerations **partially included** in laws/plans or similar. | Gender considerations **included**(but limited implementation, budget or monitoring)**.** | Gender **objectives[[29]](#footnote-30) partly achieved** (activities partially monitored and funded). | Gender objectives **mostly achieved** (activities adequately monitored and funded). | Gender objectives **consistently achieved** and effectively address gender issues (activities and outcomes reviewed and revised). |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description**: It can be noted clearly, that there is no gender discrimination in HR policy or negligence or ignorance of the votes in the decision-making process. But the share of women in decision-making at management bodies is small.  In water section polices and laws there are no targeted regulations concerning participation of gender/vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management. Thus, Ministry undertook Water Code Amendments draft development activity, where the meaning of vulnerable groups and their participation in the different actions should be included. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | |
| **e**. **Organizational framework for transboundary water management**.[[30]](#footnote-31) | | **No** organizational framework(s). | Organizational framework(s) **being developed**. | Organizational framework(s) **established**. | Organizational framework(s)’mandate is **partly fulfilled**. | Organizational framework(s)’mandate is **mostly fulfilled**. | Organizational framework(s)’mandate is **fullyfulfilled**. |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description:** See in the section 1.2c | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** See in the section 1.2c | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **f.Sub-national**[[31]](#footnote-32) **authorities** for leading IWRM implementation.[[32]](#footnote-33) | | **No** dedicated sub-national authorities for water resources management. | Authorities **exist**, with clear mandate to lead water resources management. | Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity[[33]](#footnote-34)to effectively lead IWRM plan **formulation**. | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan **implementation**. | Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and **evaluation** of the IWRM plan(s). | Sub-national authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan **revision**. |
| Score | **N/A** |
| **Status description:** See in the section 1.2 d | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | |

# Management instruments

This section includes the tools that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions. It includes management programs, monitoring water resources and the pressures on them, knowledge sharing and capacity development. Many of the questions in this section relate to other SDG 6 targets and indicators (see 6.5.1 [monitoring guide](http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/)), and coordination between different SDG reporting processes is encouraged where feasible.

**Terminology used in the questions:**

* **Limited, Adequate, Very good, Excellent:** Are terms used describe the status, coverage and effectiveness of the management instruments assessed in this section. Respondents should apply their own judgement based on the ‘best-practice’ descriptions of management instruments in the glossary, the section introduction, and through footnotes. For example, ‘adequate’ may imply that the basic minimum criteria for that particular management instrument are met. Please provide qualifying information to the question score in the ‘Status description’ cell immediately below each question.
* **Management instruments:** Can also be referred to as management tools and techniques, which include regulations, financial incentives, monitoring, plans/programs (e.g. for development, use and protection of water resources), as well as those specified in footnotes on questions and thresholds below.
* **Monitoring:** collecting, updating, and sharing timely, consistent and comparable water-related data and information, relevant for science and policy. Effective monitoring requires ongoing commitment and financing from government. Resources required include appropriate technical capacity such as laboratories, portable devices, online water use control and data acquisition systems. May include a combination of physical data collection, remote sensing, and modelling for filling data gaps.
* **Short-term / Long-term:**In the context of management instruments, short-term includes ad-hoc activities and projects, generally not implemented as part of an overarching program with long-term goals. Long-term refers to activities that are undertaken as part of an ongoing program that has more long-term goals/aims and implementation strategy.

**Please take note of all footnotes as they contain important information and clarification of terms used in the questions and thresholds**.

Enter your score, **in increments of 10**, from 0-100, or “n/a” (not applicable), in the yellow cell immediately below each question. Enter free text in the “Status description” and “Way forward” fields below each question as advised in the Introduction in Part 1. This will help achieve agreement among different stakeholders in the country, as well as help monitor progress over time. Suggestions for the type of information that may be useful are provided. You may also provide further information you think is relevant, or links to further documentation.

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| **3. Management Instruments** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | Degree of implementation (0 – 100) | | | | | | |
|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **3.1 What is the status of management instrumentstosupport IWRM implementation at the national level?** | | | | | | | | |
| **a.National monitoring of water availability**[[34]](#footnote-35) (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country). | | **No** national monitoring systems in place. | Monitoring systems established for a **limited** number of **short-term** / ad-hoc projects or similar. | **Long-term** national monitoring is carried out but with **limited** coverage and limited use by stakeholders. | **Long-term** national monitoring is carried out with **adequate** coverage but limited use by stakeholders. | | Long-term national monitoring is carried out with **very good** coverage and adequate use by stakeholders. | Long-term national monitoring is carried out with **excellent** coverage and excellent use by stakeholders. |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description:** The long-term surface and ground water national monitoring is conducted by the Environmental Monitoring and Information Centre (EMIC) SNCO of the RA Ministry of Environment. Surface water monitoring is carried out in 6 river basin management areas of covered 14 main Rivers of RA, Lake Sevan and 6 reservoirs 6-12 time annually. Only physico-chemical parameters are monitored. Current water monitoring network does not fully meet the IWRM requirements, although a new monitoring network is offered by the river management plans, adopted by RA government.  The EMIC laboratory is recently relocated and renovated, and fulfilled with new equipment for the physicochemical analyses and portable devices. Water quality/quantity online control system also is absent .  There are scarce financial resources in the government for the implementation of a through water monitoring. Also frequent changes in RA government structure occur, for instance, the Arm Hydromet service SNCO has been transferred from the Ministry of Environment to the RA Ministry of Emergency Situation and again in January 2020. Due to optimization reform initiated by the Government, the four SNCOs (Environmental Impact Monitoring Center, Hydrogeological monitoring Center, Information Analytical Center, and Waste Management Center) have been merged into one center (EMIC) in 2017. The structural changes were aimed to centralize the environmental monitoring actions and to improve information exchange. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Establishment and renovation of sustainable water monitoring system is the high priority of the Government of Armenia. Along with ongoing renovation of monitoring system, certain steps will be made to provide monitoring that will meet main standards of IWRM. | | | | | | | | |
| b. **Sustainable and efficient water use management[[35]](#footnote-36)**from the national level, (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country). | | **No** management instruments being implemented. | Use of management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects or similar. | **Some** management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** coverage across different water users and the country. | Management instruments are implemented on a **long-term** basis, with **adequate** coverage across different water users and the country. | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **very good** coverage across different water users and the country, and are **effective**. | | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **excellent** coverage across different water users and the country, and are **highly effective**. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** The country established water use management mechanisms, documentation, procedures, legislation. Water use management instrument in the Republic of Armenia is water use permitting. According to Water Code of RA water use permits are designed for 3year circle and in some cases for 5 or 15 year circle. After the end of permitting period the document should be prolonged.  Currently, the Ministry of Environment is developing amendment in Water Codethat will encourage secondary use of water resources.  There are high levels of water loses in drinking water (70-80%) and irrigation water (30-40%) supply systems, low tariffs for the use of natural resources, insufficient water monitoring data, limited liabilities of the Basin Management Organizations, low level of environmental education and ethics of water users. There is lack of instruments that can provide long-term basis, with adequate coverage across different water users and the country. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Currently Armenia is working on the settlement of distance water use control mechanisms, mainly for hydropower stations and fish farms. But the Ministry of Environment is planning to use distance water use control mechanisms for other water users. Currently, the Ministry of Environment in the process of developing the amendments to the Tax Code in order to promote secondary water use via the development of the measures and by providing tax benefits. The above mentioned legal act will be presented to the Government by the end of 2020. | | | | | | | | |

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|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **c.Pollution control**[[36]](#footnote-37)from the national level. | | **No** management instruments being implemented. | Use of management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects or similar. | **Some** management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** coverage across sectors and the country. | Management instruments are implemented on a **long-term** basis, with **adequate** coverage across sectors and the country. | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **very good** coverage across sectors and the country, and are **effective**. | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **excellent** coverage across sectors and the country, and are **highly effective**. |
| Score | **40** |
| **Status description:** The country has several pollution control mechanisms, such as appropriate legislation, environmental inspection, environmental damage compensation methodology and payment system, consideration and recording of the point pollution sources by the environmental inspectorate, adopted environmental tariff, etc. Also actions are taken to set up a mandatory environmental self-monitoring mechanism.  Surface water quality monitoring is carried out in 6 river basin management areas of covered 14 main Rivers of RA, Lake Sevan and 6 reservoirs 6-12 time annually. Only physico-chemical parameters are monitored. Current water monitoring network does not fully meet the IWRM requirements, although a new monitoring network is offered by the river management plans, adopted by RA government.  The EMIC laboratory is recently relocated and renovated, and fulfilled with new equipment for the physicochemical analyses and portable devices.Water quality/quantity online control system also is absent .  There are only 3 operating wastewater treatment plants and 2 are still under construction. However, all the five plants are designed for mechanical treatment only. There is lack of phased implementation mechanisms for the construction of wastewater treatment plants, which would encourage water users and water supply organizations to invest in the construction of the plants. The country does not have irrigation water quality norms, neither is there a methodology for the assessment of non-point pollution sources’ impact on water resources. The environmental inspection has a poor laboratory capacity and lacks portable equipment. In addition, the collected environmental payments are transferred directly to general state budget and are not spent on the implementation of environmental measures. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Undertake steps to reduce water pollution, mainly by the implementation of treatment plants in high risk zones. | | | | | | | |
| **d.Management of water-related ecosystems**[[37]](#footnote-38)from the national level. | | **No** management instruments being implemented. | Use of management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects or similar. | **Some** management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** coverage cross different ecosystem types and the country. | Management instruments are implemented on a **long-term** basis, with **adequate** coverage across different ecosystem types and the country. Environmental Water Requirements (EWR) analysed in some cases. | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **very good** coverage across different ecosystem types and the country, and are **effective**. EWR analysed for most of country. | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **excellent** coverage across different ecosystem types and the country, and are **highly effective**. EWR analysed for whole country. |
| Score | **40** |
| **Status description:** According to 2th December 2019 Government decree N1785-L all departments in the Ministry of Environment that provide permits and licenses in field of environmental management united within one department. Water Resources Management Agency, Biodiversity Management Agency, Waste and Atmosphere Emissions Management Agency are now combined in one department: Department of Licenses, Permits and Agreements. The aim of uniting the departments is to provide management instruments for long term integrated and effective protection of water related ecosystems.  Although examples of damage and biodiversity loss of rivers' ecosystems are observed in the country, there is lack of water-related ecosystems monitoring (biomonitoring) due to insufficient state funding. However, with the support of the international donor organizations the EMIC obtained appropriate laboratory equipment, skills and international methodology to carry out biological monitoring of aquatic ecosystems. Several fragmented pilot projects on monitoring of water-related ecosystems and assessment were conducted through various donor funded activities. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Undertake steps to start water-related ecosystems monitoring. | | | | | | | |

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|  | | | | Very low (0) | | | Low (20) | | | Medium-low (40) | | | Medium-high (60) | | High (80) | | Very high (100) | |
| **e.Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters[[38]](#footnote-39)**from the national level. | | | | **No** management instruments being implemented. | | | Use of management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects or similar. | | | **Some** management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** coverage of at-risk areas. | | | Management instruments are implemented on a **long-term** basis, with **adequate** coverage of at-risk areas. | | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **very good** coverage of at-risk areas, and are **effective**. | | Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with **excellent** coverage of at-risk areas, and are **highly effective**. | |
| Score | | **40** | |
| **Status description:** There are a few, if any management instruments to reduce the impacts of water-related disasters. Sevan was heavily exploited for irrigation of the Ararat valley and hydroelectric power generation Consequently, its water level decreased by around 20 m (66 ft) and its volume reduced by more than 40%. As Lake Sevan is strategic drinking water storage for the Republic of Armenia, the Government adopted the Law on Sevan Lake, where there are certain measures for recovering Sevan lake ecosystem. After the adoption of the Law water level began rising significantly since the mid-2000s after.  With the support of the international donors, including UNDP, several actions, such as trainings, introduction of modern alarm systems, are carried out to invest in the management instruments on the reduction of the impacts of water-related disasters.  In 2019 amendments have been made and adopted by the Government in Water Code to protect water resources in case of droughts. New regulations cover water permitting process and other management tools during drought.  **Explanatory note:** These instruments should be included in BMPs or other under-law provisions according to WFD demands. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Make steps towards assessment of water related disasters in a long term and development of disaster management plans. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **a.Basin management instruments**.[[39]](#footnote-40) | | | | | **No** basin level management instruments being implemented. | | Use of basin level management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects. | | **Some** basin level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | | Basin level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, with **adequate** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | | Basin level management instruments implemented on a more long-term basis, with **effective** outcomes and **very good** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | Basin level management instruments implemented on a more long-term basis, with **highly effective** outcomes and **excellent** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | |
| Score | | **50** | | |
| **Status description:** See in the section 1.2b and 2.2 a. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | Very low (0) | | | Low (20) | | Medium-low (40) | | | Medium-high (60) | | | High (80) | | Very high (100) | |
| **b.Aquifer management instruments**.[[40]](#footnote-41) | | | **No** aquifer level management instruments being implemented. | | | Use of aquifer level management instruments is **limited** and only through **short-term** / ad-hoc projects. | | **Some** aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, but with **limited** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | | Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, with **adequate** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | | Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, with **effective** outcomes and **very good** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | | Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more **long-term** basis, with **highly effective** outcomes and **excellent** geographic and stakeholder coverage. | |
| Score | **40** | |
| **Status description:** Armenia’s Ararat Valley, which is Armenia’s breadbasket and home to the Metsamor Nuclear Power Plant is the largest depository of high quality natural groundwater in Armenia, and it is a vital groundwater depository not only for Armenia but for the region. Many communities in the valley have limited access to drinking and irrigation water. Demand for irrigation water is now increasing as a result of climate change and growth of fisheries, and over issuance of water user permits also lead to sharp depletion of groundwater resources. There are tremendous opportunities that could emerge with proper planning and advanced knowledge on the latest and most effective practices to addressing the emerging challenges in Armenia. Currently, the RA Government are taking long-term environmental actions to address these issues by improving groundwater management and control mechanisms, including the introduction of water conservation measures.  However, above-mentioned instruments are used only for Ararat groundwater. There is no study and relevant information about the aquifer for whole country for developing the aquifer management instruments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Continue steps toward by improving groundwater management and control mechanisms, including the introduction of water conservation measures. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **c.Data and information sharing within countries**at all levels.**[[41]](#footnote-42)** | | | **No** data and information sharing. | | | **Limited** data and information sharing on an **ad-hoc** basis. | | Data and information sharing arrangements **exist** on a more **long-term** basis between major data providers and users. | | | Data and information sharing arrangements **implemented** on a more **long-term** basis**,** with **adequate** coverage across sectors and the country. | | | Data and information sharing arrangements implemented on a more **long-term** basis**,** with **very good** coverage across sectors and the country. | | All relevant data and information are online and freely accessible to all. | |
| Score | **50** | |
| **Status description:** In 2004-2008, the State Water Cadastre Information System was established. The Water Cadastre aims to compile the whole information  about water resources (surface, ground water quality/quantity monitoring data, water use information, etc) into one system. The water data and information sharing mechanisms, including time schedule, report templates, have been set up and are being applied. The water cadastre is not available for public and stakeholders, moreover, the mechanisms for data and information exchange between inter agencies are weak.  In February, 2017 the RA Government adopted a decision on the Regulation of maintaining Water State Cadastre. The regulations include the development of the online platform based on GIS tools, which will open for the public and relevant stakeholders. Currently, it is required to provide technical support and trainings on data digitization, analyses and import into the online platform.  Due to structural changes in the Ministry of Environment and coordination of all permitting and licensing agencies in one department: Department of Licenses, Permits and Agreements, all cadastres being operated in this agencies will be united in one platform. The united cadastre system will provide data on allnatural resources.  In cooperation with EU ''Water Initiative +'' project new Water Online Platform is being developed and operated  There is the Armenian-Iranian Agreement on joint water monitoring and data sharing for the transboundary Araks river. The data and information sharing is carried out regularly by an approved procedure, on a quarterly or annual basis. The information exchange is carried out in the form of a written report, which includes which test results, analysis methods and appropriate ISO standards for chemical and physicochemical parameters.  The water quantity data of the transboundary Akhuryan reservoir is exchanged between Armenia and Turkey despite of the absence of political relations.  Transboundary data analyses and assessment are not conducted. The regional database or information exchange platform does not exist. These monitoring data are not imported to the Water state Cadastre system, as well as are not available for inter agencies. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Continue steps towards strengthening and updating cadastre. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **d.Transboundary data and information sharing between countries.** | | | **No** data and information sharing. | | | **Limited** data and information sharing on an **ad-hoc** or informal basis. | | Data and information sharing arrangements **exist**, but sharing is **limited.** | | | Data and information sharing arrangements **implemented adequately.** | | | Data and information sharing arrangements **implemented effectively.[[42]](#footnote-43)** | | All relevant data and information are online and accessible between countries. | |
| Score | **50** | |
| **Status description:** There is the Armenian-Iranian Agreement on joint water monitoring and data sharing for the transboundary Araks river. The data and information sharing is carried out regularly by an approved procedure, on a quarterly or annual basis. The information exchange is carried out in the form of a written report, which includes which test results, analysis methods and appropriate ISO standards for chemical and physicochemical parameters.  The water quantity data of the transboundary Akhuryan reservoir is exchanged between Armenia and Turkey despite of the absence of political relations.  Transboundary data analyses and assessment are not conducted. The regional database or information exchange platform does not exist. These monitoring data are not imported to the State Water Cadastre system, as well as are not available for inter agencies.  Also see in the section 1.1. c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** The Republic of Armenia will continue to making steps towards strengthening transboundary cooperation between neighboring countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Financing

This section concerns the adequacy of the finance available for water resources development and management from various sources.

Finance for investment and recurrent costs can come from many sources, the most common being central government budget allocations to relevant ministries and other authorities. Finance from [Official Development Assistance (ODA)](https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm) specifically for water resources should be considered part of the government budget. Note that the level of coordination between ODA and national budgets is tracked by the ‘means of implementation’ SDG indicator 6.a.1: “Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan”, as part of reporting on Target 6.a: “By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies”.

“Various sources” include fees and tariffs levied on water users, polluter fees or grants from philanthropic or similar organisations. In-kind support should not be included as it is not easily measurable but can be mentioned in the ‘Status description’ field.

**Investments should cover all aspects of water resources development and management but exclude any related to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services** as they are covered in other monitoring processes.

**Please take note of all footnotes as they contain important information and clarification of terms used in the questions and thresholds**.

Enter your score, **in increments of 10**, from 0-100, or “n/a” (not applicable), in the yellow cell immediately below each question. Enter free text in the “Status description” and “Way forward” fields below each question as advised in the Introduction in Part 1. This will help achieve agreement among different stakeholders in the country, as well as help monitor progress over time. Suggestions for the type of information that may be useful are provided. You may also provide further information you think is relevant, or links to further documentation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.Financing** | | | | | | | |
|  | | Degree of implementation (0 – 100) | | | | | |
|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **4.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level?** | | | | | | | |
| **a.National budget**[[43]](#footnote-44) for water resources **infrastructure**[[44]](#footnote-45)(investment and recurrent costs). | | **No budget** allocated in national investment plans. | **Some budget** allocated but only partly covers planned investments. | **Sufficient budget** allocated for planned investments but insufficient funds disbursed or made available**.** | Sufficient budget allocated and **funds disbursed for most** planned programmes or projects. | Sufficient funds disbursed for investment and recurrent costs, and **being utilised in all** planned projects. | Budget **fully utilised** for investment and recurrent costs, post-project evaluation carried out, budgets reviewed and revised. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** In order to invest in infrastructure development from the RA state budget, as well as a line of grant and loan projects have been and still being implemented towards improvement of water infrastructures.  In the scope of “Irrigation system enhancement project” the followings were implemented;   * Replacement the mechanical irrigation with gravity irrigation in Meghri, Geghardalich, Baghramyan-Norakert and Qarashen systems, * Improvement of water conveying, drainage and other canals of mechanical irrigation drainage channels reconstruction of 13 water-pump stations with length of about 51km.   In 103 communities of 6 Marzes of the Republic of Armenia in the framework of “Modernization of Irrigation Systems program” the following activities are being implemented:   * Replacement of the mechanical irrigation with gravity irrigation systems, * Reconstruction of some main canals and secondclass canals, * Modernization of the irrigation networks of WUAs, * Institutional development of WUAs.   Vedi water reservoir (with 29mln m3 capacity) is constructed with French Development Agency (FDA) loan and RA State co-financing. The water reservoir with raise the watering level in about 3200hectare area. About 19mln kw/hr energy will be saved as a result of switching to the gravity system. The project will result in the efficiency coefficient of the network will reach up to 80-85 percent.  Kaps Reservoir (with 25 mln m3 capacity) will be constructed by the German Development Bank (KfW) and the RA state co-financing. The reservoir will increase the water supply in the area of ​​about 12325 hectares. About 1.3 million kWh of energy will be saved by switching to gravity.  At the expense of the RA state budget are implemented:   * Irrigation System’s Measures for installation and operation of water metering equipment’s equipped with SCADA system launched still in 2016, * Due to the sharp decrease in the flow of the SevDjur River, restoration of 7 deep wells in 5 communities of the Republic of Armenia and restoration of existing wells in 4 communities, which will increase 199 hectares area and increase the water supply level by 327 hectares within 338 customers.   However, there are still many pending issues that require new funding for their solution. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | |
| **b.National budget** for **IWRM elements**[[45]](#footnote-46) (investments and recurrent costs). | | **No budget** allocations made for investments and recurrent costs of the IWRM elements. | **Allocations** made for **some** of the elements and implementation at an early stage. | Allocations made for **at least half** of the elements but insufficient for others. | Allocations for **most** of the elements and some implementation under way. | Allocations include **all** elements and implementation regularly carried out (investments and recurrent costs). | Planned budget allocations for all elements of the IWRM approach **fully utilised**, budgets reviewed and revised. |
| Score | **40** |
| **Status description:** The Ministry of Environment is the main entity responsible for IWRM implementation. It is considered to be a separate entity within the ministry and does not have a separate budget. This fact hampers the allocation of financial means for IWRM procedure. The state funding is rather limited. However, grant projects are implemented, which enhance the improvement of the certain components of the IWRM. Out of the 6 Water Basin Management Plans of the country, for 3 Water Basin Management Plans are already officially adopted by the Government of the Republic of Armenia. Araratyan Water Basin Management Plan was developed in the framework of the State Budget; Southern Water Basin Management Plan was developed in the framework of the USAID “Clean Energy and Water” program and Akhuryan Water Basin Management Plan was developed in the framework of the EU “Environmental Protection of the International River Basin “Program.  EU Water Initiative Plus Program is ongoing. It engages legislative reforms. Water basin management plans for Sevan and Hrazdan basins will be developed in the framework of this program.  However, financial means are limited for IWRM implementation, as the Northern water basin management plan should also be developed. According to the new modeling plan (approved by the Government 26.10.2017) 3 water basin management plans should be reviewed. The water balance for the whole country (14 river basins and 6 water basins) should be developed. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Make curtain and clear steps to involve more budgeting for IWRM implementation, considering the development of Northern river basin management plan as the priority. | | | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Very low (0) | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **4.2What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?** | | | | | | | |
| 1. **Sub-national or basin budgets** for water resources **infrastructure[[46]](#footnote-47)** (investment and recurrent costs). | | **No budget** allocated in sub-national or basin investment plans. | **Some budget** allocated but only partly covers planned investments. | **Sufficient budget** allocated for planned investments but insufficient funds disbursed or made available. | Sufficient budget allocated and **funds disbursed for most** planned programmes or projects. | Sufficient funds disbursed**,** for investment and recurrent costs, and **being utilised in all** planned projects. | Budget **fully utilised**, for investment and recurrent costs, post-project evaluation carried out, budgets reviewed and revised. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** In the regions and communities of RA, drinking water and irrigation water supply projects are funded by annual subsidy programs from the state budget of the RA and the infrastructure expenditures are mainly funded by charitable foundations, NGOs funded by other donors, community benefactors. Infrastructure projects at regional and local level are implemented also through loan projects of banks with state enrolment. Property created through subsidy programs, charitable foundations and NGO projects is the property of that community and is operated by local self-government bodies/LGSB/. The Water Committee does not exercise any function towards the above mentioned property. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | |
| **b. Revenues** raised for IWRM elements.[[47]](#footnote-48) | | **No revenues** raised for IWRM elements. | **Processes in place** to raise revenue but **not yet implemented**. | **Some revenue raised,** but generally not used for IWRM activities. | Revenues raised cover **some** IWRM activities. | Revenues raised cover **most** IWRM activities. | Revenues raised **fully cover** costs of IWRM activities. |
| Score | **60** |
| **Status description:** Natural resources utilization payments are very low in Armenia. It is transferred to the state budget (not allocated for IWRM purposes).  According to the Tax Code of RA (2018):  1. For each cubic meter of surface water utilization (except Lake Sevan) – fishery purposes: -0.0018 €, industrial, drinking, and domestic purposes: -0.0009€, water supply organizations: 0.00004€, irrigation: 0€.  2. For each cubic meter of Lake Sevan – Irrigation: 0.00035€, other: 0.0027€.  3. For each cubic meter of fresh underground drinking water utilization: 0.0018 €, organizations and local self- governed bodies providing water supply and sanitation services: 0.00009€.  4. For each cubic meter of fresh underground non- drinking water utilization- irrigation: 0€, other: 0.0018€.  5. For each cubic meter of thermal waters utilized for recreation purposes: 0.09 €.  Environmental taxes for leakages of harmful substances into the water resources are also low. According to the Tax Code of RA (2018) taxes for each ton of harmful substances and/ or compounds into the water resources- Suspended substances: 9.5€, nitrites, heavy metals, cyanide, and cyanic compounds: 913€. | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** Ministry of Environment is going to review the Environmental taxes and Natural resources utilization payments, particularly now Ministry is developing the amendments to the Tax code and planning to increase the rates of the Environmental taxes and Natural resources utilization payments. | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Very low (0) | | Low (20) | Medium-low (40) | Medium-high (60) | High (80) | Very high (100) |
| **c.Financing for transboundary cooperation.**[[48]](#footnote-49) | | **No specific funding** allocated from the Member State (MS) budgets nor from other regular sources. | | MS **agreement** on country share of contributions **in place** and in-kind support for the cooperation organisation/arrangement. | **Funding less than 50%** of that expected as contributions and by regulation. | Funding **less than 75%** of that expected as contributions and by regulation. | Funding **more than 75%** of that expected as contributions and by regulation. | **Full funding**of that expected as contributions and by regulation. |
| Score | **50** |
| **Status description:** There is the Armenian-Iranian Agreement on joint water monitoring and data sharing for the transboundary Araks river. The data and information sharing is carried out regularly by an approved procedure, on a quarterly or annual basis. The information exchange is carried out in the form of a written report, which includes which test results, analysis methods and appropriate ISO standards for chemical and physicochemical parameters.  These studies are held in the framework of the state budget.  Another transboundary cooperation is financed by state budget and it includes joint operation of Akhuryan Dam and Reservoir build in Akhuryan river. There is a Standing Inter-State Committee controlling the use of Akhuryan Reservoir waters (50/50).  In 2020 with the support and finance of regional EU ''Water Initiative +'' project, steps have been made to start the joint /Armenia and Georgia/ monitoring of Khrami-Debet transboundary river basin. Two sides agreed to organize the joint monitoring. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** The Republic of Armenia will continue to making steps towards strengthening transboundary cooperation between neighboring countries, considering relevant funding for that. | | | | | | | | |
| **d.Sub-national or basinbudgets**for**IWRM elements**[[49]](#footnote-50) (investment and recurrent costs). | | | **No budget** allocations at sub-national or basin level for investments and recurrent costs of IWRM elements. | **Allocations** made for **some** of the elements and implementation at an early stage. | Allocations made for **at least half** of the elements but insufficient for others. | Allocations for **most** of the elements and some implementation under way. | Allocations include **all** elements and implementation regularly carried out (investments and recurrent costs). | Planned budget allocations for all elements of the IWRM approach **fully utilised**, budgets reviewed and revised. |
| Score | **N/A** | |
| **Status description:** Considering that Armenia is a small country and one province (marz) may include two or three basins, there is no separate sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM. The financing for implementation of IWRM elements are done from state budget or from international organizations. | | | | | | | | |
| **Way forward:** | | | | | | | | |

# Indicator 6.5.1 score

### How to calculate the indicator 6.5.1score

Please complete the table below as follows:

1. Calculate the average score of each of the four sections by averaging all question scores in each section, rounded to the nearest whole number.

*Example: Section average of 41.5 should be rounded to 42. Section average of 70.2 should be rounded to 70.*If ‘not applicable’ is selected for any question, this should not be included in the indicator calculations, and therefore will not affect the average score. However, questions with a score of ‘0’ (zero) should be included.

1. Calculate the average of the four section scores (whole numbers) to give the overall score for indicator 6.5.1, rounded to the nearest whole number.

*Example: Calculating final IWRM score from four section scores: (81+ 63 + 47 + 58)/4 = 62.25. Final 6.5.1 score (rounded to a whole number) = 62.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Average Scores** (all values rounded to nearest whole number) |
| Section 1 Enabling environment | 61 |
| Section 2 Institutions and participation | 46 |
| Section 3 Management instruments | 47 |
| Section 4 Financing | 54 |
| **Indicator 6.5.1 score**  **= Degree of IWRM implementation (0-100)\*** | **52** |

\* Use rounded section average scores (to the nearest whole number), to calculate the indicator score, and round this to the nearest whole number.

**Interpretation of the score**

The score indicates the ‘degree of implementation of integrated water resources management’, on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 signifying ‘very low’ implementation, and 100 signifying ‘very high’implementation.However, the true value of the survey to countries lies within the scores, ‘status description’ and ‘way forward’ for each question, as this helps to identify which actions need to be taken to move towards a greater degree of implementation of IWRM. See the monitoring guide for further information on interpretation of scores and target setting.

# Annexes:

## Annex A: Glossary

* **Authorities:** could beministry or ministries, or other organizations/institutions/departments/agencies/bodies with a mandate and funding from government.
* **Basins:**Includes rivers, lakes and aquifers, unless otherwise specified. For surface water, the term is interchangeable with ‘catchments’ and ‘watersheds’.
* **Federal countries:** Refers to countries made up of federated states, provinces, territories or similar terms.
* **IWRM:** Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. IWRM is not an end in itself but a means of achieving three key strategic objectives:
  + efficiency to use water resources in the best way possible;
  + equity in the allocation of water across social and economic groups;
  + environmental sustainability, to protect the water resource base, as well as associated ecosystems.
* **National (level):**Refers to the highest level of administration in a country.
* **Sub-national / state (level):** refers to levels of administration other than national. For federal countries, these are likely to be provinces or states. Non-federal countries may still have sub-national jurisdictions with some responsibility for water resources management, e.g. regions, counties, departments.
* **Programs:** Nation-wide plans of action with long-term objectives, for example to strengthen monitoring, knowledge sharing and capacity development, with details on what work is to be done, by whom, when, and what means or resources will be used**.**
* **Transboundary:** Refers to surface and groundwater basins that cross one or more national borders (see Annex B).
* **Stakeholders:** In this survey, stakeholders are the main groups important for water resources management, development and use.Examples of stakeholders in each group are given in footnotes as they appear in the survey.
* **Water Resources Management** is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources. Ideally, water resource management planning considers all the competing demands for water and seeks to allocate water on an equitable basis to satisfy all uses and demands. An integrated approach (see IWRM) is needed to ensure water resources management is not isolated within sector silos resulting to inefficiencies, conflicts and unsustainable resource use.

## Annex B: Transboundarylevel

The transboundary questions for indicator 6.5.1 focus on the degree of implementation of IWRM at the transboundary level, as relevant to implementation of IWRM ‘at all levels’, as specified in target 6.5. Countries sharing basins of transboundary waters (rivers, lakes or aquifers) should answer the questionsontransboundary issues. This information is complemented by indicator 6.5.2 ‘Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation’.

To enable tracking of progress over time and for transparency, in the table below please list the transboundary (or ‘international’) basins or aquifers that are included in this survey. The 6.5.1 baseline reporting may be used as a starting point. Only the most important transboundary basins or aquifers that are regarded as significant, in terms of economic, social or environmental value to the country (or neighbouring countries), need to be included in this survey. It is up to countries to decide which ones these are. Where feasible, basins/aquifers listed in this table, and the scores given, should be cross-referenced with tables and scores in the 6.5.2 reporting template ([www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/](http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/)), and the focal point for 6.5.2 should be consulted in this process. In the absence of 6.5.2 data or national databases, global databases on transboundary river basins (<http://twap-rivers.org/indicators/>), and transboundary aquifers (<https://www.un-igrac.org/ggis/explore-all-transboundary-groundwaters>), may be referred to. If you include a national (sub-basin) as part of a larger transboundary basin, please ensure to also include the name of the larger basin. When answering transboundary questions, the majority of the basins below must meet the criteria described in each threshold to achieve the score for that threshold.

The columns on the right of the table are optional though recommended. Filling them out would: provide countries with valuable information and a quick diagnostic tool for the status in each basin/aquifer; increase the transparency of the transboundary level responses in this survey for stakeholders both within and between countries; help countries reach consensus on scores for the transboundary questions; and provide a valuable cross-reference for indicator 6.5.2. For each basin/aquifer, a score should be given for each of the four transboundary questions in the survey, following the guidance and thresholds in the survey questions. To supplement this data, you are encouraged to provide a summary of the situation for the transboundary basins/aquifers in the ‘Status description’ and ‘Way forward’ field sto transboundary questions within Part 2 of this survey, to the extent feasible.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **OPTIONAL THOUGH RECOMMENDED\*** | | | |
|  | **Important transboundary basins** | **Arrangements (1.2c)** | **Institutions (2.2e)** | **Data sharing (3.2d)** | **Financing (4.2c)** |
| 1. | Araks | Armenian-Iranian joint monitoring agreement | Ministry of Environment | Annual report s and sharing water quality data between Armenian and Iran | State budget |
| 2. | Debed | EUWI+ project facilitates the beginning of joint water quality monitoring | Ministry of Environment | Data sharing procedure is not developed yet | International donor organization |
| 3. | Akhuryan | Joint operation of Akhuryan Dam and Reservoir | Ministry of Environment and Water Committee of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures | The water quantity data exchanged between Armenia and Turkey | State budget |
|  | Please add/delete rows as needed |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Important transboundary aquifers** |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | Debed aquifer | - | Ministry of Environment | - | - |
| 2. | **Vorotan-Akora** | - | Ministry of Environment | - | - |
| 3. | **Leninak-Shiraks** | - | Ministry of Environment | - | - |
| 4. | **Aghstev/Akstafa-**  **Tavush/Tovuz** | - | Ministry of Environment | - | - |
| 5. | **Herher, Malishkin, and**  **Jermuk** | - | Ministry of Environment | - | - |
|  | Please add/delete rows as needed |  |  |  |  |

\* These columns may be useful to countries in determining the approximate status for each transboundary basin/aquifer, and thereby be useful in discussions on the respective question scores in Part 2 of this survey instrument.

## Annex C: Barriers, enablers and next steps for furthering IWRM implementation

This section is not used in calculating indicator 6.5.1, but is designed to be useful for countries to identify the main challenges and next steps to further IWRM implementation. It builds on the free text fields for each question – “Status description” and “Way forward” – to identify the key issues.

The third question below aims to improve transparency by documenting the main differences in opinion between stakeholders.You may amend the structure to make it more useful to the planning process in the national context. For each question, you may consider aspects under each of the four IWRM dimensions in the survey, or you may identify aspects/issues that cut-across questions and IWRM dimensions. Some issues not addressed by the questions may also be brought up here.

1. **What are the main challenges/barriers to progress of IWRM implementation in the country?**

The main challenges of IWRM implementation in the country.

* approximation of legislation to EU Water Framework Directive,
* strengthening basin management territorial divisions along with management instruments,
* appropriate financing,
* lack of data water quantitative and qualitative data,
* transboundary management,
* water disaster risk management,
* water pollution

1. **What are the main next steps to overcome challenges and further IWRM implementation?**

As mentioned in the survey the Ministry of Environment developed amendment in Water Code, National Water Program and National Water Policy according to EU WFD demands. For strengtheningbasin management territorial divisions structural changes are undergoing in the Ministry. The monitoring institution providing date is now well equipped and can provide appropriate data for management and also State Water Cadastre is being updated. Although there no diplomatic relations with some neighboring counties some regional transboundary water recourses management programs are facilitating the cooperation. Water disaster risk management and reduction of water pollution principals are still in low level of implementation, though some steps are undertaken for pointing futur steps and strategy.

1. **What were the main points of difference in stakeholder opinion in answering the survey questions?**

It can be clearly mentioned that all stakeholders have one opinion, that they should take more steps towards implementation of IWRM principals.

1. **Additional comments**

## Annex D: Priority water resource challenges

Please indicate the challenge level for each of the water resource issues below. This information will not affect the overall indicator score.

This checklist may be useful to countries in stakeholder discussions and planning. Over time, it can also help countries to evaluate whether the implementation of IWRM can help to reduce the challenge level relating to different water resources issues. The information will also help to develop regional and global oversight of key water resources challenges, and track progress of how challenge levels may change over time.

Note that ‘challenge level’ in this case refers to the level of difficulty associated with addressing each issue. For example, if effective and financed systems are in place for providing water for domestic use, then this may be assigned a ‘low’ challenge level, even though this issue would likely be classified as high priority/importance in most countries. ‘Low’, ‘Medium’ and ‘High’ are intentionally broad and intuitive categories.

Comments (optional):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Water resource challenges** | **Level of difficulty associated with addressing the challenge** | | | |
| **Low** | **Medium** | **High** | **Not relevant** |
| **Water uses** | | | | |
| Water for agriculture | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water for domestic use | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water for industry | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water for energy | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water for ecosystems/environment | x | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water for growing cities | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| **Threats to the resource** | | | | |
| Water scarcity / over-abstraction (surface) | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water scarcity / over-abstraction (groundwater) | ☐ | ☐ | x | ☐ |
| Water quality / pollution (surface) | ☐ | ☐ | x | ☐ |
| Water quality / pollution (groundwater) | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water-related ecosystem degradation | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Water-related ecosystem loss | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| **Threats to people and economic activity** | | | | |
| Floods | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |
| Droughts | ☐ | ☐ | x | ☐ |
| Coastal vulnerability | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | x |
| Conflicts over water resources | ☐ | x | ☐ | ☐ |

## Annex E:6.5.1 country reporting process form

A common query received after the baseline data collection period was on the reporting process and which stakeholders were involved in reporting.

To improve transparency and increase confidence in results, you are invited to provide a brief overview of the reporting process. e.g. main actors involved;meetings/workshops held;other means of gathering inputs from stakeholders; and finalisation/approval processes. Also note the main challenges/strengths of the process.Use as much space as needed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Focal Point affiliation | **Ministry of Environment** |
| Brief process overview: SDG 6.5.1 county reporting survey is completed using parallel approach. The information for the survey was collected though formal and informal consultation using formal correspondence, e-mail, and phone calls. The collected information was summarizedby the Ministry of Environment as the focal point of SDG 6.5.1 indicator. During the completion of the survey the Ministry cooperated with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures and Country Water Partnership –Armenia. | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder groups** | **Level of engagement**(mark with ‘X’) | | | **Additional information** (e.g. which stakeholder organisations were involved) |
| **Low** (given opportunity to contribute) | **Medium** (some input) | **High** (discussion/ negotiation) |
| National water agencies |  |  | x |  |
| Other public sector agencies | X |  |  |  |
| Sub-national water agencies | X |  |  |  |
| Basin/Aquifer agencies |  | X |  |  |
| Water User Associations | X |  |  |  |
| Civil society |  |  | X |  |
| Private sector | X |  |  |  |
| Vulnerable groups |  | X |  |  |
| Gender expertise |  | X |  |  |
| Research/academia |  | X |  |  |
| Transboundary expertise | X |  |  |  |
| Other SDG focal points |  | X |  | *(e.g. FPs from other indicators)* |
| *Please add rows if required* |  |  |  |  |

1. Monitoring of 6.5.1 is being done as part of the UN-Water initiative on integrated monitoring of SDG 6.Support is provided in collaboration with UN-Water members and partners. For a list of questions that relate to other SDG indicators (mainly in section 3), please see the monitoring guide. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. For examples of good practices of policies, laws and plans, please see case studies under ‘enabling environment’ in the Global Water Partnership (GWP) [IWRMToolBox](https://www.gwp.org/en/learn/iwrm-toolbox/About_IWRM_ToolBox/). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Sub-national includes jurisdictions not at national level, such as: states, provinces, prefectures, counties, councils, regions, or departments. In cases where there are no explicit sub-national policies, please answer this question by considering how national policies are being implemented at sub-national levels. Responses should consider the highest, non-national level(s) as appropriate to the country. In the status description, please explain which level(s) are included in the response. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. At the basin/aquifer level, please include only the most important river basins, lake basins and aquifers for water supply or other reasons. This question only refers to these basins/aquifers. These basins/aquifersarelikelyto cross administrative borders, including state/provincial borders for federal countries. The basins may also cross national borders, but this question refers to management of the portions of basins within each country. Question 1.2c refers specifically to transboundary arrangements for basins/aquifers shared by countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. For ‘transboundary’ definition and guidance on how to fill out all transboundary level questions, see Annexes A and B. All transboundary level questions should reflect the situation in most of the ‘most important’ transboundary basins/aquifers, as listed in Annex B. An ‘arrangement’ should be a formalcommitment, and may be referred to as a bilateral or multilateral agreement, treaty, convention, protocol, joint declaration, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement between riparian countries on the management of a transboundarybasin/aquifer. Refers to international basins/aquifers only. Arrangements may be interstate, intergovernmental, inter-ministerial, interagency or between regional authorities. They may also be entered into by sub-national entities. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Sub-national includes jurisdictions not at national level, such as: states, provinces, prefectures, counties, councils, regions, or departments. In cases where there are no explicit sub-national regulations, please answer this question by considering how national regulations are being implemented at sub-national levels. Responses should consider the highest, non-national level(s) as appropriate to the country. In the status description, please explain which level(s) are included in the response. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. This question has replaced question 1.2d from the baseline survey instrument, which was for federal countries only. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. E.g. Dublin Principle Nr. 3 (1992): “Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water”. “[the] role of women … has seldom been reflected in institutional arrangements for the … management of water resources. Acceptance and implementation of this principle requires positive policies to address women’s specific needs and to equip and empower women to participate at all levels in water resources programmes, including decision-making and implementation, in ways defined by them.” [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. E.g. SDG target 5.5 “Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.” [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. E.g. SDG target 17.18 “By 2020, …increase… the availability of … data disaggregated by … gender, … and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.” [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. ‘Government authorities’ could be a ministry or ministries, or other organizations/institutions/agencies/bodies with a mandate and funding from government. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. ‘Capacity’ in this context is that the responsible authorities should be adapted to the complexity of water challenges to be met and have the required knowledge and technical skills, including planning, rule-making, project management, finance, budgeting, data collection and monitoring, risk/conflict management and evaluation. Beyond having the technical capacity, authorities should also have the financial capacity to actually be leading the implementation of these activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Relates to coordination between the government authorities responsible for water management and those responsible for other sectors (such as agriculture, energy, climate, environment etc.) that are dependent on water, or impact on water.Coordination between groundwater and surface water development/management should also be optimised. The relevant sectors should be considered according to their importance for the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. ‘The public’includes all interested parties who may be affected by any water resources issue or intervention. They include organizations, institutions, academia, civil society and individuals. They do not include government organizations. The private sector is addressed separately in the next question. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for public participation. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Private sectorincludesfor-profit businesses and groups. It does not include government or civil society. While this question is mainly focused at the national level, please respond at the level that is most relevant in the country context. Please explain this, including differences between implementation at different levels, in the ‘Status description’ field. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for private sector participation. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. IWRM capacity development: refers to the enhancement of skills, instruments, resources and incentives for people and institutions at all levels, to improve IWRM implementation. Capacity needs assessments are essential for effective and cost-effective capacity development. Capacity development programs should consider gender balance and disadvantaged/minority groups in terms of participation and awareness. Capacity development is relevant for many groups, including: local and central government, water professionals in all areas - both public and private water organisations, civil society, and in regulatory organisations. In this instance, capacity development may also include primary, secondary and tertiary education, and academic research concerning IWRM. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. At the basin/aquifer level, please include only the most important river basins, lake basins and aquifers for water supply or for other reasons. This question only refers to these basins/aquifers. These basins/aquifers likely cross-administrative borders, including state/provincial borders for federal countries. The basins may also cross national borders, but this question refers to management of the portions of basins within each country. Question 2.2e refers specifically to transboundary management of basins/aquifers shared by countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Could be organization, committee, inter-ministerial mechanism or other means of collaboration for managing water resources at the basin level. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. For the definition of ‘capacity’ in this context, see footnote 12. Beyond having the capacity, authorities must also actually be leading the implementation of these activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. ‘The public’includes all interested parties who may be affected by any water resources issue or intervention. They include organizations, institutions, academia, civil society and individuals. They do not include government organizations. The private sector is dealt with separately in question 2.1d. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Examples of ‘local level’ include municipal level (e.g. cities, towns and villages), community level, basin/tributary/aquifer/delta level, and water user associations. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for public participation. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Vulnerable groups: groups of people that face economic, political, or social exclusion or marginalisation. They can include, but are not limited to: indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, migrants (refugees, internally displaced people, asylum seekers), remote communities, subsistence farmers, people living in poverty, people living in slums and informal settlements. Also referred to as ‘marginalised’ or ‘disadvantaged’ groups. While women are often included in definitions of ‘vulnerable groups’, in this survey gender issues are addressed separately in question 2.2d. The score given for this question should reflect the situation for the majority of the vulnerable groups. This question has been added since the baseline to capture an element of stakeholder participation which is important in the context of ‘leave no-one behind’ – one of the key principles of Agenda 2030. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. ‘Procedures’ can include operational processes to, for example, raise awareness, reduce language barriers, and facilitate interaction with specific vulnerable groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. ’Meaningful’ implies voices of vulnerable groups are heard, contribute to decision-making, and influence outcomes. It follows the UN Statement of Common Understanding on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development Cooperation which provides for “Participation and Inclusion: … all peoples are entitled to active, free and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realized.” [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. See gender discussion at beginning of section 2. Gender-responsive mechanisms can include laws, policies, plans, strategies or other frameworks or procedures aimed at achieving gender objectives related to women’s participation, voice and influence. Gender-responsive mechanisms may originate within the water sector or at a higher level, but if they are primarily addressed at a higher level, then there should be evidence of gender mainstreaming within the water sector to achieve scores in this question. In the baseline survey, national, sub-national, and transboundary levels were addressed in three separate questions. These questions have been merged into a single question, allowing countries to answer the question at the level which is most relevant in the national context. The situation at different levels can be explained in the ‘Status description’ cell, as appropriate. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Gender objectives ultimately refer to equal participation and influence in water resources management at all levels. Ways of monitoring this include (please identify any of these or similar in the ‘Status description’ field): 1) Presence of Gender Focal Point responsible for gender policy and gender concerns in authorities that deal with water resources; 2) Gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels (e.g. in meetings or board members/committee members); 3) Presence of gender-specific objectives and commitments in strategies, plans and laws related water policy; 4) Presence and role of local women’s groups/organizations receiving technical and/or financial support from government/non-government organizations involved in water resources management activities; 5) Budget allocation, and procedures for collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data of local populations, when planning for water-related programmes / projects, including infrastructure; 6) Presence of measures for improving gender parity and equity in human resources (HR) policies of authorities. Source: adapted from [UNESCO WWAP Toolkit on Sex-disaggregated Water Data, 2019](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/display-single-news/news/the_2019_water_gender_toolkit_has_been_launched/). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. An organizational framework can include a joint body, mechanism, authority, committee, commission or other institutional arrangement.Refers to international basins/aquifers. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Sub-national can include, but not limited to: provincial, state, county, local government areas, council. In this case, sub-national should not include basin/aquifer levels as this is dealt with in question 2.2a. Answer this question for the highest sub-national level(s) that are relevant in the country, and specify what these are. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. This question has replaced question 2.2f from the baseline survey, which was for federal countries only. This is in recognition of the fact that many countries have sub-national authorities for water resources management, even if they are not federal countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. For the definition of ‘capacity’ in this context, see footnote 12. Beyond having the capacity, authorities must also actually be leading the implementation of these activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. See definition of monitoring in Terminology. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Management instruments include demand management measures (e.g. technical measures, financial incentives, education and awareness raising to reduce water use and/or improve water-use efficiency, conservation, recycling and re-use), monitoring water use (including the ability to disaggregate by sector), mechanisms for allocating water between sectors (including environmental considerations). [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Includes regulations, water quality guidelines, water quality monitoring, economic tools (e.g. taxes and fees), water quality trading programs, education, consideration of point and non-point (e.g. agricultural) pollution sources, construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants, watershed management. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Water-related ecosystems include rivers, lakes and aquifers, as well as wetlands, forests and mountains. Management of these systems includes tools such as management plans, the assessment of Environmental Water Requirements (EWR), and protection of areas and species. Monitoring includes measuring extent and quality of the ecosystems over time. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. ‘Management instruments’ can cover: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance; investing in disaster risk reduction; and enhancing disaster preparedness. ‘Impacts’ include social impacts (such as deaths, missing persons, and number of people affected) and economic impacts (such as economic losses in relation to GDP). ‘Water-related disasters’ include disasters that can be classified under the following: Hydrological (flood, landslide, wave action); Meteorological (convective storm, extratropical storm, extreme temperature, fog, tropical cyclone); and Climatological (drought, glacial lake outburst, wildfire). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Basin and aquifer management: involves managing water at the appropriate hydrological scale, using the surface water basin or aquifer as the unit of management. This may involve basin and aquifer development, use and protection plans. It should also promote multi-level cooperation, and address potential conflict among users, stakeholders and levels of government. To achieve ‘Very high (100)’ basin and aquifer management scores, surface and groundwater management should be integrated. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. See previous footnote on basin management instruments, which also applies to aquifers. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Includes more formal data and information sharing arrangements between users, as well as accessibility for the general public, where appropriate. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. E.g. institutional and technical mechanisms in place that allow for exchanging data as agreed upon in agreements between riparians (e.g. regional database or information exchange platform with a river basin organization including technical requirements for data submission, institutionalized mechanisms for QA and for analysing the data, etc.). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Allocations of funding for water resources may be included in several budget categories or in different investment documents. Respondents are thus encouraged to examine different sources for this information. When assessing the allocations respondents should take account of funds from government budgets and any co-funding (loans or grants) from other sources such as banks or donors. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Infrastructure includes ‘hard’ structures such as dams, canals, pumping stations, flood control, treatment works etc., as well as ‘soft’ infrastructure and environmental measures such as catchment management, sustainable drainage systems etc. **For this survey do not include infrastructure for drinking water supply or sanitation services.** Budgets should cover initial investments and recurrent costs of operation and maintenance. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. ‘IWRM elements’ refers to all the activities described in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this survey that require funding, e.g. policy, law making and planning, institutional strengthening, coordination, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and management instruments such as research and studies, gender and environmental assessments, data collection, monitoring etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Infrastructure includes ‘hard’ structures such as dams, canals, pumping stations, flood control, treatment works etc., as well as ‘soft’ infrastructure and environmental measures such as catchment management, sustainable drainage systems etc. **For this survey do not include infrastructure for drinking water supply or sanitation services.** Budgets should cover initial investments and recurrent costs of operation and maintenance. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. For ‘IWRM elements’, see above footnote. **Level**: revenues are likely to be raised from users at the local, basin, or aquifer levels, though may also be raised at other sub-national or national levels (please indicate which level(s) in the status description). **Revenue raising** can occur through public authorities or private sector, e.g. through fees, charges, levies, taxes and ‘blended financing’ approaches. E.g.dedicated charges/levies on water users (including household level *if* revenues are spent on IWRM elements); abstraction & bulk water charges; discharge fees; environmental fees such as pollution charges, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; and the sale of secondary products and services. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. In this question “Member States (MS)” refers to riparian countries that are parties to the arrangement. “Contributions” refers to the annual share of funds agreed from MS national budgets to support the agreed TB cooperation arrangement. Regular funds obtained from for example, water user fees (e.g. hydropower charges) and polluter-pays fees based on existing regulation are also considered as sustainable funding. As variable and unsustainable, donor support should not be considered in the scoring, but may be referred to in the ‘Status description’ and ‘Way forward’ fields. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. ‘IWRM elements’ refers to all the activities described in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this survey that require funding, e.g. policy, law making and planning, institutional strengthening, coordination, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and management instruments such as research and studies, gender and environmental assessments, data collection, monitoring etc. This question has been added since the baseline survey, acknowledging the importance of funding being available at more ‘operational’ levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)