Country Survey Instrument for SDG Indicator 6.5.1

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

Submission Form	
Country	**KYRGYZSTAN**
Date this document was submitted	7.10.2020
National SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point information	
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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** __6.6.1 __6.a.1 __6.b.1 __Other SDG indicator(s) (please specify here):	
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** __In-person meetings **_X_Dedicated stakeholder workshop(s)** __Other (please specify):	
Contact person regarding further questions/clarifications relating to this submission	
_X_SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point listed above __Other (please specify contact details here):	

Part 1 – Introduction

This is the official survey instrument 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. 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.

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 a key dimension 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 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.

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 E to increase transparency and increase stakeholder 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]

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.

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.

[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.

Part 2 – The survey

1 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]. 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.

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 40							
Status description: -Many of the requirements contained in national legislation are not actually implemented; -there are gaps and contradictions in legal documents; - absence of the main strategic document on the development of the water sector, in this regard, there is no correct vision; - imperfection of agricultural policy; - lack of state funding for relevant activities; weak material, technical and human resources potential of organizations and enterprises; - weak interaction of interested ministries and departments in terms of coordination of joint actions; - The Water resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (WRA) was created, but the structure continues to function according to the old scheme; --All departments do not have the ability to delegate functions due to the weak human resources in the regions. - the development of economic sectors involved in the water sector is not coordinated, in particular the energy sector and subsoil use; - the national water Council is active, but meetings are held irregularly; - a platform for digitalization in the initial stage, while the work on completing the water information system, which is currently being worked on, is still being completed							

[2] For examples of good practices of policies, laws and plans, please see case studies under 'enabling environment' in the Global Water Partnership (GWP) IWRM ToolBox.

-exchange of information and decision-making is not carried out at the proper level due to incomplete information database

Way forward: Improving the national water policy, including its financial and economic aspects;
- institutional reform of the water sector;
- modernization of water sector standards taking into account the real situation in Kyrgyzstan;
- finalizing and adopting the National Water Strategy;
-harmonization and improvement of legislation in the water sector;
- clear delineation of the powers of state bodies, taking into account the mechanisms for their implementation;
- development of mechanisms for interaction with the coordination of the unified state body responsible for water resources in the country;
- inventory of the legal framework;
- improvement of the state water, institutional and personnel policy;
- development of motivation for professionalism, especially the system of remuneration for public and other employees;
- improvement of the personnel training system, development of training programs for new specialists for the water sector with the Ministry of education; in accordance with modern requirements;
-completion of work on filling in the water information system with subsequent connection to the Republic-wide Tunduk system;
- improvement of water Fund protection activities.

b. National water resources **law(s)**. Score 50	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.

Status description: - "Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (No. 8 of 12.01.2005) - in General, this ideology corresponds to the key principles of IWRM, but further specification of water policy in the form of a National water strategy, as stipulated by the Water Code, has not yet been implemented. For the last 15 years
several versions of the Water strategy concept have been developed, but none of these versions have yet received official approval;
- "Law on water" (No. 1422-XII of 14.01.1994);
- The law "on drinking water" - newly developed, but not adopted (No. 33 of 25.03.1999);
- "Law on water user associations" (No. 38 of 15.03.2002),
- "Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on setting tariffs for irrigation water supply services" (1999),
- "Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on civil protection" (No. 54 of 24.05.2018);
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on hydrometeorological activities in the Kyrgyz Republic" (No. 154 of 8.08.2006),
- Code of violations of the Kyrgyz Republic (2017),
- Land Code (No. 45 of 02.06.1999)

Way forward:
- Harmonization of water, land, and forest Codes in terms of water Fund lands and activities on these lands;
- development of by-laws necessary for the implementation of interdepartmental cooperation on state water accounting in the country, on maintaining a Unified water information system;
- Improvement of legislation on the activities of state bodies in border areas;
-due to the resumption of the activities of the national water Council of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2013, it is expected that in the short term, efforts to develop and approve the final version of the National water strategy will be successfully completed.

	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 20						

Status description: Work on the preparation of pilot basin water plans has previously begun in Kyrgyzstan within the framework of the world Bank project "Improving water resources management" (IWRM). According to article 5 Of the water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic "water resources management and basin approach", the basin approach is carried out within the boundaries of the main basin on the hydrographic principle.
- Updated the boundaries of five water basins and sub-basins that coincide with the watersheds of water bodies with sections of state borders;
- approved lists of members of the Basin councils from representatives of all stakeholders related to the management of water resources in the basins and formed working groups for the development of Basin plans;
- developed Guidelines for the preparation of river Basin plans and training modules on basin planning (identification of priorities for basin planning, ranking and identification of the most priority problems, formation of a tree of problems based on the register of problems, formation of goals and objectives and development of BP activities) for members of the BS working groups (WG) on BP development;
- 14 meetings of Basin councils were held;
-the first versions of the texts of the Chui, Talas, Issyk-Kul-Tarim and Naryn-Syrdarya Basin plans have been developed;
- a Matrix of problems has been prepared and work Plans have been formed to overcome them;
- developed a Vision for the protection of water resources and the environment in five basins;
-the first version of the text of the Karadarya-Syrdarya basin BP is being finalized.
- "Program for the development of drinking water supply and sanitation systems in localities of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026" dated June 12, 2020 No. 330.
-According to the action Plan for the implementation of the program for the development of drinking water supply and sanitation systems in localities of the Kyrgyz REPUBLIC, it is planned to build a SHS in 715 villages by 2026. Construction of rural water supply systems in 25 cities, construction of Sewerage systems and treatment facilities in 3 cities, etc. Currently, funds have been raised for the construction of SAF in 181 villages, which are currently being implemented. At the stage of raising funds for the remaining villages

Way forward: -On the basis of the water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, a Basin water administration (BVA) and a Basin Council (BS) should be established in each main basin);
-- submission of the boundaries of five water basins and basins that coincide with the watersheds of water bodies with sections of state borders for approval at the upcoming meeting of the national Assembly;
- promotion of the prepared package of documents for the draft resolution of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic " on approval of the list of Main river basins of the Kyrgyz Republic»;
- transfer of implementing functions to the Basin Council by improving the legal and financial framework;
- attracting investment in the drinking water supply sector,
- increase in the amount of financial resources from the Republican budget under the article "Capital investments" for the construction of the SAF.

1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?							
a. Sub-national[3] 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	10						
Status description:. local state administrations issue their own NPA on the use of water bodies without taking into account the national interests and principles of IWRM							
Way forward: - consideration of this provision in the National Water Strategy; - amendments to water legislation, - development and adoption of new NPA on this issue							
b. Basin/aquifer management plans[4] 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	20						
Status description: - - Small basin councils have been established with the support of international partners, - Small basin Council`s plans have been developed, but these plans are not integrated into the Basin plans							
Way forward: eliminate gaps in legislation							

[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.

[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/aquifers are likely to 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.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
c. Arrangements for transboundary water management.[5] Score 30	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**.

Status description: -The law of Kyrgyz Republic "About Interstate use of water bodies, water resources and water management structures of the Kyrgyz Republic»" (2001); "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the use of water management facilities of interstate use on the Chu and Talas rivers" (Astana, 2000); Provisions for dividing the flow of the rivers Chu and Talas (1983).
In accordance with the Agreement of 2000 established the Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan on use of water management facilities of intergovernmental status on the rivers Chu and Talas, which operates on the basis of "Regulations on the Commission", approved on 26 July 2006 by Heads of Committee for water resources of the Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and water Department of the Ministry of agriculture, water resources and processing industry of the Kyrgyz Republic on behalf of the Governments of both countries. In the Kyrgyz Republic the "Regulations on the Commission" were approved by Government Decree No. 369-R of June 30, 2006. This Agreement contains obligations of Kazakhstan to impose part of the costs of Kyrgyzstan for the maintenance of canals, dams and reservoirs owned by Kyrgyzstan, but providing water supply to both republics. Currently, 27 meetings of the Commission have been held alternately on the territory of the two States. The meetings address issues of coordination of water resources allocation conditions, planning of shared financing of countries in the maintenance of interstate facilities, ensuring transparency of water policy of both Sides, exchange of relevant information, prevention and prompt resolution of problem situations.
"Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on inter-state use of Orto-Tokoy (Kasansay) reservoir in Ala-Buka district of the Jalal-Abad region of the Kyrgyz Republic (Tashkent, 2017), an Agreement "On mutual recognition of rights and regulation of ownership relations (1993). On 27.08.2019, the First meeting of the Commission on the interstate use of the Orto-Tokoy (Kasansay) reservoir was held, where the issues of using BP and ensuring the technical safety of the reservoir were resolved.

Way forward-
- Continuation of work within the framework of the Commission's activities;
- to coordinate the Strategic action programme for the Chu and Talas river basins developed within the framework of the GEF-UNDP-UNECE project "Promoting transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas river basins" (2015-2018).
- continuation of work in the framework of intergovernmental commissions and working groups attached to them

[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 formal commitment, 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 transboundary basin/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.

d. Sub-national water resources **regulations**[6] (laws, decrees, ordinances or similar).[7] Score 20	Development **not started** or delayed in most sub-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.
Status description: Small basin councils, local administrations						
Way forward: bring them in line with the activities envisaged in the basin plans						

[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.

[7] This question has replaced question 1.2d from the baseline survey instrument, which was for federal countries only.

2 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] 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] Including a gender-related question in this survey (q.2.2d) also addresses the call for gender disaggregated data in the 2030 Agenda.[10]

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.

[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."
[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."
[10] E.g. SDG target 17.18 "By 2020, … increase … the availability of … data disaggregated by … gender, … and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

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] for leading IWRM implementation.	Score 40	**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] 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**.

Status description:

1) The Water resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (WRA) is an authorized state Executive body that carries out state regulation of relations in the field of water resources management and use, which operates on the basis of the Regulations of WRA (resolution of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic (RGKR) on 30.07.2019 No. 383). The main functions of the Agency are:

- implementation of the integrated water resources management mechanism;
- ensuring sustainable management and rational use of water resources and water infrastructure, water supply and sanitation;
- ensuring effective interstate cooperation in the management and use of water resources and regulating other interstate water relations.

The Agency serves as the Secretariat of the National Water Council;

- develops and submits to the Ministry of agriculture, food industry and land reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic draft normative legal acts aimed at implementing the state water policy;
- organizes the development of basin plans and monitors their implementation;
- together with other administrative departments, it develops and implements adaptation measures related to ensuring the sustainability of the national water sector to negative climate impacts, protecting water resources from depletion and pollution, preventing and eliminating the consequences of harmful effects of water resources on civil and industrial facilities, water Fund and agricultural land, and natural ecosystems.

2) the Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES) is an authorized state Executive body of the Kyrgyz Republic that implements a unified state policy in the field of Civil protection, fire, radiation safety, human safety at water bodies and Hydrometeorology. According to Regulation No. 115 of 20.02.2012, the purpose of the MES is to develop and implement a unified state policy in the field of Civil protection, fire, radiation safety, human safety at water bodies and Hydrometeorology.

3) Agency for Hydrometeorology under the Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzhydromet) -according to the Regulations on the Kyrghyzhydromet, approved by the resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 5, 2010 No. 130, Kyrgyzhydromet performs the following functions in accordance with the assigned tasks:

- conducts systematic observations of meteorological, hydrological, snow-avalanche, glaciological and agrometeorological conditions, the state of agricultural crops and pasture vegetation, pollution of surface water, soil, atmospheric air, including radioactive conditions, and ensuring the collection, analysis, and generalization of this information;
- makes forecasts of: weather, water content of rivers, water inflow in reservoirs, avalanche conditions, natural hydrometeorological phenomena and extremely high levels of pollution of the natural environment, phenological forecasts of crop yields;
- provides development and improvement of the national system of hydrometeorological observations, formation of the national Fund of data on the state and pollution of the natural environment, creation of data banks, compilation and preparation for printing of scientific and applied climate, agro-climatic, hydrological, snow-avalanche and other reference books on the Republic;

[11] 'Government authorities' could be a ministry or ministries, or other organizations/institutions/agencies/bodies with a mandate and funding from government.

[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.

-- systematic analysis and generalization of information on the current meteorological, agrometeorological and hydrological conditions, as well as on environmental pollution in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, ensuring the preparation and publication of the register of snow avalanches and maintaining their cadastres.
4)State Inspectorate for environmental and technical safety under the KR Government (SIETS) – according to the Provisions of SIETS, approved by Government decree №136 dated 20.02.2012 g., the main objectives of GITB are the implementation of state control and oversight of compliance I standards and requirements of the water legislation of CU. When detecting violations of the water legislation of the Kyrgyz REPUBLIC, administrative penalties in the form of fines are applied. In order to eliminate the detected violations, orders are issued to eliminate violations within the established time limit.
5) According to the Regulations on the State Agency for environmental protection and forestry under the government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SAEPF) (No. 123 of 20.02.2012), the state Executive authority is responsible for implementing policies and regulating relations in the field of environmental protection, ensuring environmental safety and nature management, as well as hunting, hunting, forestry management and specially protected natural territories. SAEPF implements the state policy in the field of environmental protection and environmental safety (including chemical, biological and radiation) and develops proposals for integrated management of environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, rational use of natural resources, management of specially protected natural territories, development of forest and hunting farms;
- develops together with state bodies and local self-government bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic draft normative legal acts, as well as rules, regulations and norms for the use of objects of the animal and plant world, including forests, fish and hunting resources;
- makes proposals to attract investments in the field of environmental protection, management of forest and hunting farms and the network of specially protected natural areas;
7)Development Department of drinking water supply and sanitation (DDWSS) is a subordinate unit of WRA, operating in the development of centralized drinking water supply and sanitation. The purpose of the DRPVV is to create conditions for the sustainable development of drinking water supply and sanitation of settlements.
8) Department of disease prevention, state sanitary and epidemiological supervision of the Ministry of health of the Kyrgyz Republic (DDPSSES) and its structural divisions conduct a laboratory study of drinking water for safety indicators in accordance with the requirements of the law of the Kyrgyz Republic "Technical regulations "on the safety of drinking water" dated 30.05.2011, No. 34. The research is carried out according to physical and chemical, microbiological and radiological indicators. Control (supervision) is carried out by specialists of the territorial centres for disease prevention and State sanitary and epidemiological supervision for sanitary and technical condition of drinking water sources, water supply facilities, compliance with the requirements of sanitary protection zones in accordance with the requirements of RGKR on 31 January 2018 № 68 "On approval of acts in the field of drinking water supply". The function of control (supervision) was approved by the RGKR of June 10, 2013 N 319 "on approval of the Regulations on the Department of disease prevention and state sanitary and epidemiological supervision of the Ministry of health of the Kyrgyz Republic", as well as the provisions of the territorial DDPSSES. The number of laboratory tests of drinking water, as well as the number of surveys carried out, is recorded in the State statistical form (f-18) and sent to the national statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of the year.

Way forward:

-Because of gaps in water legislation of WRA is unable to fully perform the functions of coordination and regulation of activities on integrated water resources management;
- Kyrgyzhydromet: capacity-building is needed to provide advice to ISU for decision-making. To do this, it is necessary to create a platform for digitalization, increase the personnel potential of Kyrgyzhydromet employees. Optimization of all the activities of Kyrgyzhydromet. Technical re-equipment and updating of the Kyrgyz hydro meteorological infrastructure. The expansion of the network makes it possible to develop the work performed and resume interrupted types of work, respectively, requires an expansion of the staff. Until the 1990s, all decisions on the implementation of the tasks set by the Government were made in the main scientific and methodological centres located outside the Kyrgyz Republic. Thus, it is necessary to build human resources, create a digital platform, expand the types of work in the field of hydrology, expand the number of employees, and improve the legal framework for performing the above-mentioned functions. It is necessary to introduce the best modern practices for attracting funding for the hydro meteorological Service;
-SIETS in the framework of their competence, proposing changes and additions to NPA in the sphere of protection and use of water resources;
- capacity building for all government agencies.

b. Coordination between national government authorities representing **different sectors**[13] 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: WRA is responsible for coordinating and regulating integrated water resources management:
- coordinates activities to regulate the use of surface and underground water;
- regulates the modes of operation of water bodies, water management systems and structures;
- provides methodological guidance and coordinates the development of basin plans and monitors their implementation.
In cooperation with other state bodies, local self-government bodies and water users, it monitors the state and use of water resources;
- providing information for the State water cadastre;
- performs maintenance of the State ameliorative cadastre;
- interacts with other state bodies on mutual exchange of operational hydrological and hydrogeological data, information on emergency situations and other relevant information related to changes in the state and use of water resources;
- in cooperation with other government agencies, it ensures the development of long-term and operational forecasts for the use of water resources.
- jointly with the State Inspectorate for environmental and technical safety under the government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SIETS), in accordance with the established procedure, monitors compliance with the rules, norms and modes of construction, safe operation, maintenance and repair of water management systems and structures.
- coordinates and regulates the activities of organizations and enterprises engaged in water supply and sanitation;
-WRA takes part in meetings in the Government office, the Ministry of foreign Affairs, the Ministry of economy, MES, SIETS, SAEPF, the State Committee of industry, energy and subsoil use, etc.

Way forward:
- holding regular meetings of the water coordination Council, which would create conditions for a broad discussion of a number of project proposals, progress and final results of implementation of specific international projects;
- need for financial support from donor organizations;
-- holding joint meetings and seminars between government agencies on the initiative of the coordinating body;
- low capacity and lack of financial resources.

[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.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
c. Public participation[14] in water resources, policy, planning and management at national level. Score 40	**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] 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.
Status description: Implementation of the right of public participation is carried out through work in the Basin Councils						
Way forward: strengthen public participation by informing and engaging in activities in the water sector						
d. Private sector[16] **participation** in water resources development, management and use. Score 10	**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] established, and regularly used, for private sector involvement and partnership.	**Representation:** Effective private sector involvement established for water resources development, management and use activities.
Status description: The state is making efforts to enhance partnership with private and other organizations in economic areas, including the use of water resources. Currently, work is underway to rehabilitate existing water infrastructure facilities and build new ones on the terms of public-private partnership, but this process is still insufficient						
Way forward: strengthening measures to implement the law on public-private partnership in the water sector with amendments and additions to the NPA						

[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.

[15] Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for public participation.

[16] Private sector includes for-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.

[17] Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for private sector participation.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
e. Developing IWRM capacity.[18] Score 30	**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.**
Status description: -There is a two-year master's program in the training of IWRM specialists at the Kyrgyz national agrarian University named after Scriabin and at the Kyrgyz National University; -There is a training manual: "Integrated water resources management"- Bishkek 2015. The manual examines the current state of water resources management in the context of climate change, the use of high-quality irrigation and drinking water for the sustainable development of the national economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. The main principles of Integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the world practice and in Kyrgyzstan are presented. The basics of designing water management systems and hydraulic structures on them are given. Experience in managing water resources of transboundary watercourses is shown, and policy approaches and legislation in the field of water resources management are outlined						
Way forward: Efforts should be directed to formal and non-formal education and awareness-raising activities: - Development and further implementation of capacity-building programmes on an ongoing basis, - informing about IWRM issues, - organize a training centre for advanced training for water management specialists						
2.2 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels?						
a. Basin/aquifer level[19] **organizations**[20] for leading implementation of IWRM. Score 20	**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] 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**.
Status description: Basin water management departments, district water management departments, WUA, hydrogeological reclamation expeditions performed some work in this direction. in the future, it is planned to create specialized BWRs that will serve as state water administrations in the basins of the main rivers						
Way forward: creation of Basin water resources administrations						

[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.

[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.

[20] Could be organization, committee, inter-ministerial mechanism or other means of collaboration for managing water resources at the basin level.

[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.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
b. Public participation[22] in water resources, policy, planning and management at the **local level.**[23]	**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** local level information, experiences and opinions of the public.	**Collaboration: Mechanisms**[24] established, and regularly used, for the public to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes.	**Representation:** Formal representation of the public in local authority processes contributing to decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate.
Score 50						

Status description:

- There are 488 WUAs in the Kyrgyz Republic, which supply water to agricultural producers and protect their interests at the local level.
- Also, about 600 RPADWCs (Rural Public Associations of Drinking Water Consumers) have been created in the republic to service drinking water supply systems in villages, but the activities of most of them have not receive a positive result
-Aarhus centres opened in Bishkek, OSH, Naryn, and Cholpon-Ata. Centres provide support to interested parties either through the practical implementation of functions for organizing public participation processes, or through consultations for all interested parties on procedures for organizing public participation processes in accordance with the norms of the Aarhus Convention and the adopted legal framework in the Kyrgyz Republic.
-Small basin councils have been established with the support of international partners,
- MBS plans have been developed, but these plans are not integrated into the plans of the Basin councils

Way forward:

- Further action is required to modernize the water management infrastructure; amendments and additions to the legislation on the balance of WUAs in order to enhance the rights of WUAs and protect their interests.

Work will be carried out to reform RPADWCs into a municipal enterprise, which will allow partial use of public-private partnerships

- linking and integrating SBC plans in basin plans

[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.

[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.

[24] Mechanisms can include policies, laws, strategies, plans, or other formal operational procedures for public participation.

c. Participation of vulnerable groups in water resources planning and management.[25] Score 20	Participation of vulnerable groups **not explicitly addressed** in laws, policies, or plans.	Vulnerable groups **partially addressed,** but no explicit procedures in place.[26]	**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] and regular participation** of vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Status description: The interests of vulnerable groups are taken into account as part of public participation in this process. More detailed specification of consideration of interests is carried out in the plans of small basin councils with subsequent consideration in the Basin plans						
Way forward: in the process of developing basin plans, provide for mandatory consideration of the interests of vulnerable groups of the population, laid down in the SBC plans						

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
d. Gender included in laws/plans or similar within water resources management.[28] Score 30	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] 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).

[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.

[26] 'Procedures' can include operational processes to, for example, raise awareness, reduce language barriers, and facilitate interaction with specific vulnerable groups.

[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."

[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.

[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.

Status description: State guarantees of gender equality are enshrined in Kyrgyz legislation. The Kyrgyz Republic has signed and ratified key conventions on women's rights, including the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. "About the National strategy of the KR for achieving gender equality until 2020 and National plan of action for achieving gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic", "The National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic on 2018-2040 years", the role of women, family and gender development is included in the priority areas and offer a wide range of tasks and measures aimed at integrating a gender dimension in sustainable development of the country.
It should be noted that the official representation of gender issues, the application of gender parity rules and the impact of measures taken on the achievement of final results in the field of IWRM are partially taken into account.

Way forward: As part of the implementation of the NPD 2018-2020 "Application of special measures to ensure gender representation in politically special state and municipal positions(no more than 70% of persons of the same sex)" and "monitoring and evaluating the representation of women and men in political, special positions in the state and municipal service" in 2017, amendments were also made to the electoral legislation according to which "in the event of early termination of a Deputy, his mandate is transferred to the next registered candidate:
1) from among female candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a female Deputy;2) from among male candidates, in case of termination of the powers of a male.

e. Organizational framework for transboundary water management.[30] Score 40	**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 **fully fulfilled**.

Status description:
-In accordance with the" Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the use of interstate water facilities on the Chu and Talas rivers " dated January 21, 2000, The Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the use of interstate water facilities on the Chu and Talas rivers (the Commission) was established in 2006.
The Commission is established on a parity basis and works under the leadership of two co-chairs appointed by the Parties.
The composition of the Commission members is determined based on the principle of equal representation of the Parties.
The Commission consists of two parts: The Kazakh part of the Commission, consisting of the Chairman and its members appointed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz part of the Commission, consisting of the Chairman and its members appointed by the government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
The co-chairs and members of the Commission shall have the same rights. Members of the Commission are representatives of water management organizations, foreign Ministries, environmental protection, and other interested ministries and departments. Reports on the Commission's activities are presented at the Commission's meetings held twice a year. The Executive body of the Commission is its Secretariat, also on both Sides. The Secretariat has established seven working groups in various areas.
--Work is underway on the preparatory process for the creation of such commissions with neighboring States-Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the People's Republic of China

Way forward:
- Continuation of cooperation within the Commission between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic,
- work on bringing the issues of water allocation and use of water resources with neighbouring countries in line with modern requirements

[30] An organizational framework can include a joint body, mechanism, authority, committee, commission or other institutional arrangement. Refers to international basins/aquifers.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
f. Sub-national[31] **authorities** for leading IWRM implementation.[32] Score 10	**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] 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**.
Status description: there are small basin councils						
Way forward: conducting relevant events for members of the SBC, awareness-raising activities among the population and some local representatives of state bodies						

[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.

[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.

[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.

3 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), 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.

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 instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?							
a. National monitoring of water availability[34] (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	30						
Status description: - Water accounting gaps at the national level; - weak legislative, logistical and technological base; - lack of funding, - insufficient monitoring network and analytical capacity; - poor access to information							
Way forward: -perfection of normative legal acts in the field of monitoring; - technical re-equipment of the monitoring network -- creating a digital platform for IWRM; - building human resources; - implementation of best practices to attract investment in the sector.							
b. **Sustainable and efficient water use management**[35] 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: - Plans are drawn up for the use of surface water for irrigation at the district level, - insufficient accounting of water resources use							
Way forward: Improvement of accounting reporting forms involving all water users in this process. Drawing up river basin plans, taking into account all sectors of water use.							

[34] See definition of monitoring in Terminology.

[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).

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
c. Pollution control[36] 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 60						
Status description: - Discharge of pollutants from waste water into water bodies is carried out on the basis of approved draft standards for maximum permissible discharges (PDS) of substances into the water body. PDS standards are developed and approved in accordance with the Methodology for setting standards for PDS of pollutants in water bodies, approved by government resolution No. 102 of February 13, 2017, for existing and projected objects of economic and other activities - water users. In accordance with the approved PDS standard, in order to regulate the quality of the environment, a permit is issued for the discharge of pollutants into the environment. Permits are issued and regulated by the water code of the Kyrgyz Republic and other regulations. In accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on environmental protection, a fee is charged for environmental pollution - emissions, discharges of pollutants, and waste disposal. Rates of payment for environmental pollution approved by the Government decree CP of September 10, 2015 No. 625 "On approval of payment rates for environmental pollution in the Kyrgyz Republic". Environmental laboratories conduct monitoring of environmental pollution, including water resources. Information on the samples, exceeding the set standards, is transferred to GITB and its regional offices for appropriate action. There is a lack of feedback from government agencies on reporting on actual volumes of wastewater discharges						
Way forward: - Improve statistical reporting on 2-TP-Vodkhoz; - improve the mechanism for collecting water use reports; - strengthen the mechanism of interdepartmental interaction on accounting for the quality and quantity of water resources.						
d. Management of water-related ecosystems[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 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 60						
Status description: SAEPF conducts activities aimed at protecting and restoring forests, conducting forest care, maintaining the proper sanitary condition of forests and forming valuable productive forest crops, protecting the forest from unauthorized logging and fire, and protecting the forest from pests and diseases. RGKR No. 231 of May 27, 2019 approved						

[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.

[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.

the Concept of development of the forest industry of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2040. The goal of development until 2040 is sustainable forest management to ensure the economic well-being of the people, social well-being, environmental safety and a favourable environment for the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. -Forest monitoring, forest management and hunting management, and national forest inventory are carried out in the field of forest management. -In order to implement the resolution of the RPC of 03.03.2014 No. 114 "on conducting an inventory of the land Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic", work is being carried out in a working order together with the state enterprise "Kyrgyzgiprozem" to determine the lands of the state forest Fund and specially protected natural territories. -activities aimed at preserving biodiversity and developing specially protected natural areas are being carried out. In accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic "on biosphere territories in the Kyrgyz Republic" and in accordance with international standards, the zoning of the Issyk-Kul biosphere territory, which is a UNESCO site and is included in the world network of Biosphere reserves under the "Man and the Biosphere" program, was carried out. In accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic "on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UN Convention on wetlands of international importance, mainly as waterfowl habitat of February 2, 1971" of April 10, 2002 RAC resolution No. 569 of October 18, 2013 approved the Priorities for the conservation of wetlands of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2023 and the action Plan for the implementation of Priorities for the conservation of wetlands of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017. [For example, list the types of management tools, provide evidence of implementation and effectiveness, indicate geographical differences, and the level of implementation for different types of ecosystems.]
Way forward: -harmonization of land, water, and forest Codes; -implementation of accepted plans

	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] from the national level. Current Score 40	**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**.

Status description:
- Lack of financial and technical resources;
- Insufficient mechanisms for implementing policies to reduce the impact of emergency risks;
- Insufficient information provided by local authorities on emergency prevention measures;
- Social insecurity of the low-income population;
- In the Water agency there are rules for the operation of water facilities to prevent irrigation disasters;

The Ministry of Emergency Situations applies the following types of tools:
- mapping using the Google Earth program;
- maps of seismic zoning, which indicates the degree of emergency magnitude;
- mudflow hazard maps, the degree of hazard is determined from 1 to 3;

[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).

- landslide hazard maps determine the intensity of manifestation; - Possible affected areas are determined from the monitoring book.						
Way forward: improving the state policy of the civil protection system for emergencies						
3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?						
a. Basin management instruments.[39] Score 20	**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.
Status description: 5 Basin Councils have been created, and the boundaries of five water basins and basins that coincide with the watersheds of water bodies with sections of state borders have been clarified, which will be submitted for approval for the upcoming meeting of the national Assembly. A package of documents has also been prepared for the draft resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "About approval of the list of Main river basins of the Kyrgyz Republic".						
Way forward: On the basis of the Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, a Basin water administration (BVA) and a Basin Council (BS) should be established in each main basin.						

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
b. Aquifer management instruments.[40] score 40	**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.
Status description: currently, there is a license and permit system for drilling wells and using underground water, which is handled by a separate Agency						
Way forward: work will be carried out to transfer the regulation of this activity to the competence of the unified water resources management body						
c. Data and information sharing <u>within</u> countries at all levels.[41] Score 40	**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.

[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.

[40] See previous footnote on basin management instruments, which also applies to aquifers.

[41] Includes more formal data and information sharing arrangements between users, as well as accessibility for the general public, where appropriate.

Status description: Information data is available to ministries and departments separately in accordance with their competencies. Currently, work is underway to complete the database of the unified water information system, which is carried out on the basis of agreements concluded between ministries and departments. The water information system will be connected to the Republic-wide Tunduk system, which will allow all interested persons to have access to the water database.
Way forward: completion of work on filling in the WIS database and connecting to the Tunduk system

d. Transboundary data and information sharing <u>between</u> countries. Score 40	**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]	All relevant data and information are online and accessible between countries.
Status description: According to paragraph VII of section 4 " Regulations on the Commission", one of the main tasks of the Chu-Talas water management Commission is to organize the exchange of hydrological forecasts, information on the water management situation in the Chu and Talas river basins, and other current and operational information. Hydrological bulletins have been created at national levels and have three levels of access: for users; for decision makers; and for experts who contribute data. On the Commission's official website at www.chui.at information about the Commission, main legal documents, minutes of Commission meetings and other materials are presented. The site materials are presented in Russian and English, which allows you to increase the number of users of the resource, and makes it possible to spread knowledge about the Commission more widely.						
Way forward: There is an automated system of records of water supply in the basins of Chu and Talas rivers, which data are transmitted via mobile network to the relevant organizations of the KR and RK						

[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.).

4 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) 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] for water resources **infrastructure**[44] (investment and recurrent costs). Score 20	**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.
Status description: funds from the national budget are allocated for the development of water infrastructure, but they do not cover the planned investments in full						
Way forward: -introduction of water use charges to increase the scope of funding for relevant ministries and agencies involved in water issues, -work on the implementation of state programs for the development of irrigation and drinking water supply						
b. National budget for **IWRM elements**[45] (investments and recurrent costs). Score 20	**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.
Status description: budget allocation is carried out, but without specifying any principle or direction of IWRM, and in insufficient volume						
Way forward: -Adoption of the National Water Strategy for the development of the water sector, -Study of economic issues of water use, attraction of grant funds from international organizations and financial institutions						

[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.

[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.

[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.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
4.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?						
a. Sub-national or basin budgets for water resources **infrastructure**[46] (investment and recurrent costs). Score 20	**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.
Status description: local budgets provide funds for providing drinking water supply to the local population						
Way forward: -implementation of economic plans of local territorial bodies, -Legislative study of the issue of providing local authorities with financial costs to compensate for the costs of irrigation infrastructure of local on-farm significance						
b. Revenues raised for IWRM elements.[47] Score 30	**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.
Status description: Currently there are: -Payment for irrigation water supply services, -payment for the use of underground water, -fines for pollution, -waste water discharge fees, drinking water usage fees						
Way forward: -the introduction of a fee for water as a resource specifically provides for the use of this amount to finance the costs of ministries and departments related to water resources, -purposefully provide funding for IWRM activities from the received funds						

[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.

[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.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
c. Financing for transboundary cooperation.[48] Score 30	**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.
Status description: 1) The Republic of Kazakhstan has rendered assistance in carrying out repair work on the water facilities of interstate use on the Chu and Talas rivers for this purpose from the budget of the RK annually allocates a certain amount of planned funds, work carried out by the Republican state enterprise "Kazvodkhoz". 2)The activity of the Chu-Talas water Commission since its Foundation been supported by international organizations such as the European Economic Commission, Asian Development Bank, the UN Development Programme, OSCE, Swiss Agency for development and cooperation, German society for international cooperation, CAREC, and many others. With the financial support of these organizations, meetings of the Commission, meetings of the Secretariat were held, various trainings were organized, study trips to other river basins, information magazines, brochures, booklets and much more were published. 3) The Republic of Uzbekistan accepts shared co-financing for carrying out repair and restoration works at the Orto-Tokoy (Kasansay reservoir)						
Way forward: further elaboration of draft agreements with neighbouring countries on the use of water resources with mandatory inclusion of co-financing in cash						
d. Sub-national or basin budgets for **IWRM elements**[49] (investment and recurrent costs). Score 20	**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.
Status description: the national budget is used to Finance the activities of the BWRM and certain activities of basin and sub-basin significance						
Way forward: development of implementation of economic mechanisms for water use co-financing of neighbouring countries, involvement of grant assistance from international organizations.						

[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.

[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.

5 Indicator 6.5.1 score

How to calculate the indicator 6.5.1 score

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.
2. 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	27
Section 2 Institutions and participation	30
Section 3 Management instruments	43
Section 4 Financing	23
Indicator 6.5.1 score = Degree of IWRM implementation (0-100)*	**31**

* 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 be ministry 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: Transboundary level

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 questions on transboundary 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/), 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' fields to 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.	The Chu-Talas river basin	"Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the use of water management facilities of interstate use on the Chu and Talas rivers" (Astana, 2000); Provisions for dividing the flow of the rivers Chu and Talas (1983). In accordance with the Agreement of 2000 established the Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan on use of water management facilities of intergovernmental status on the rivers Chu and Talas, which operates on the basis of "Regulations on the Commission", approved on 26 July 2006 by Heads of Committee for water resources of the Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and water Department of the Ministry of agriculture, water resources and processing industry of the Kyrgyz Republic on behalf of the Governments of both countries. In the Kyrgyz Republic the "Regulations on the Commission" were approved by Government Decree No. 369-R of June 30, 2006. This Agreement contains obligations of Kazakhstan to impose part of the costs of Kyrgyzstan for the maintenance of canals, dams and reservoirs owned	-In accordance with the" Agreement 2000", The Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the use of interstate water facilities on the Chu and Talas rivers (the Commission) was established in 2006. The Commission is established on a parity basis and works under the leadership of two co-chairs appointed by the Parties. The composition of the Commission members is determined based on the principle of equal representation of the Parties. The Commission consists of two parts: The Kazakh part of the Commission, consisting of the Chairman and its members appointed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Kyrgyz part of the Commission, consisting of the Chairman and its members appointed by the government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The co-chairs and members of the Commission shall have the same rights. Members of the Commission are representatives of water management organizations, foreign Ministries, environmental	According to paragraph VII of section 4 " Regulations on the Commission", one of the main tasks of the Chu-Talas water management Commission is to organize the exchange of hydrological forecasts, information on the water management situation in the Chu and Talas river basins, and other current and operational information. Hydrological bulletins have been created at national levels and have three levels of access: for users; for decision makers; and for experts who contribute data. On the Commission's official website at www.chui.at information about the Commission, main legal documents, minutes of Commission meetings and other materials are presented. The site materials are presented in Russian and English, which allows you to increase the number of users of the resource, and makes it possible to spread knowledge about the Commission more widely.	) The Republic of Kazakhstan has rendered assistance in carrying out repair work on the water facilities of interstate use on the Chu and Talas rivers for this purpose from the budget of the RK annually allocates a certain amount of planned funds, work carried out by the Republican state enterprise "Kazvodkhoz". 2)The activity of the Chu-Talas water Commission since its Foundation been supported by international organizations such as the European Economic Commission, Asian Development Bank, the UN Development Programme, OSCE, Swiss Agency for development and cooperation, German society for international cooperation, CAREC, and many others. With the financial support of these organizations,

		by Kyrgyzstan, but providing water supply to both republics. Currently, 27 meetings of the Commission have been held alternately on the territory of the two States. The meetings address issues of coordination of water resources allocation conditions, planning of shared financing of countries in the maintenance of interstate facilities, ensuring transparency of water policy of both Sides, exchange of relevant information, prevention and prompt resolution of problem situations.	protection, and other interested ministries and departments. Reports on the Commission's activities are presented at the Commission's meetings held twice a year. The Executive body of the Commission is its Secretariat, also on both Sides. The Secretariat has established seven working groups in various areas.		meetings of the Commission, meetings of the Secretariat were held, various trainings were organized, study trips to other river basins, information magazines, brochures, booklets and much more were published.
	Important transboundary aquifers				

* 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?

IWRM implementation is related to solving key problems related to financial resources, monitoring, and human resources.
Many of the requirements contained in national legislation are not actually implemented. There are gaps and contradictions in legal documents, absence of the main strategic document on the development of the water sector, in this regard, there is no correct vision.

2) What are the main next steps to overcome challenges and further IWRM implementation?

Improvement of the national water policy, including its financial and economic aspects, institutional reform of the water sector finalizing and adopting the National Water Strategy will lead to the harmonization and improvement of water sector legislation;
improvement of the state water, institutional and personnel policy. The water information system will allow us to implement modern requirements for digitalization of the database.

3) What were the main points of difference in stakeholder opinion in answering the survey questions?

For the most part, there were no particular differences of opinion. The differences related to Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements. As a result, the interested parties came to a common opinion.

4) Additional comments

The questionnaire helped to identify key issues in the implementation of IWRM.

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.

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

Comments (optional):

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	The Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

In April 2020 the Water Resources Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (WRA), together with the National Water Partnership of Kyrgyzstan (NVP), organized a meeting with various stakeholders within the framework of the planned national policy dialogue on integrated water resources management (IWRM).
To familiarize and inform participants in the planned processes for the research tool, the representative of the WRA, in cooperation with the representative of the NVP, made a presentation on indicator 6.5.1 and the reporting process. The representative of the NVP of Kyrgyzstan prepared a Brief overview of the basic reports of the CD and distributed them at the meeting.
It was noted that in 2017 The Kyrgyz Republic did not participate in the SDG 6.5.1 assessment, but will participate in the 2020 assessment to determine the level and extent of IWRM implementation. This is related to the planned reforms in the water management system in the country and will have an impact on certain aspects of the reformed measures. Subsequent assessments (2023 and beyond) will also be necessary in terms of evaluating the process of reforming the country's water management system. In addition, the country has developed indicators and indicators of water security that are further developed and contribute to the process of assessing the current and future state of water resources in the country. The revision and addition of water safety indicators will also rely heavily on the assessment of the state of IWRM.
NVP Kyrgyzstan agreed with the coordinator for SDG 6.5.1 in the WRA on the procedure for obtaining the necessary information and conducting a survey among interested ministries and departments related to the content of the indicator, to appoint a representative to be consulted during the preparation of the research tool.
In the context of COVID-19, this facilitated the reporting process by allowing representatives to be contacted directly, discuss specific issues, and consult with them through both formal and informal means of communication. Consolidated responses were agreed with the focal point coordinator. The coordinators were presented mostly from the various departments and divisions: WRA, the Development Department of drinking water supply and sanitation, SAEPF under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyzhydromet, the Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Inspectorate for environmental and technical safety of the KR, State Committee of industry, energy and CU subsoil use, Ministry of health, Ministry of agriculture, Centre for climate financing CU.
At the initial stage, a questionnaire from the reporting form was distributed.
The stakeholders to whom the questionnaire was sent participated in the meeting (national policy dialogue) in April and have already been informed about this process. Responses were collected and included in the survey.
An important support that NVP Kyrgyzstan received during the reporting process was financial assistance under the "SDG 6 IWRM support program", managed by the United Nations environment programme and coordinated by the Global Water Partnership in close collaboration with the UNEP centre and the UNDP Cap Net.
As part of the financial assistance and in close cooperation with the representative of NVP Kyrgyzstan, a consultation workshop was organized with the participation of various stakeholders from government agencies and NGOs to ensure effective support for the meeting. the representative of WRA completed an online training for facilitators prepared by the GWPO and available on the cap-Net virtual campus.
At a consultation workshop for stakeholders, each issue and its assessment were reviewed in detail and agreed upon.

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	The Development Department of drinking water supply and sanitation, SAEPF under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyzhydromet, the Ministry of emergency situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, State Inspectorate for environmental and technical safety of the KR, State Committee of industry, energy and CU subsoil use, Ministry of health, Ministry of agriculture, Centre for climate financing CU.
Sub-national water agencies				
Basin/Aquifer agencies				
Water User Associations			X	The Department support the development of WUAs
Civil society			X	The National Water Partnership of Kyrgystan
Private sector				
Vulnerable groups				
Gender expertise			X	The National Water Partnership of Kyrgystan
Research/academia				
Transboundary expertise			X	Chu-Talas Water management Commission
Other SDG focal points				*(e.g. FPs from other indicators)*
International organizations and projects				